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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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DR. KANE'S ARTIC EXPEDITION.

From the detailed accounts furnished by Dr. Kane, to Mr. Grinnell, the founder of his expedition, to the N. Y. papers, and to the Secretary of the Navy, we cull the following items:—

We lost the sun entirely, in the middle of October. We were now certainly in a dreary situation. The sun we knew would not return till the 24th of February, till which time we had total darkness. We had coal fires all this time, and on board ship gained a comfortable temperature. Nothing of moment occurred till March set in again, except that all our dogs died but three or four, from a spasm peculiar to the climate. The loss of our dogs was severely felt, for upon these faithful animals we were to depend to draw our sledges. In March we again had twelve hours daylight, and in this month we started another exploring party to the North, but on account of the heavy rough ice, they were able to proceed only forty miles from the vessel, when they returned. This was March, 1854. On this expedition some of the party were frost-bitten, and two so severely that they afterwards died.

With the dogs the explorers can travel fifty miles a day. Dr. Hayes on his expedition, travelled at this speed, his dog team being fed on nothing more than an old boot for breakfast, and part of a pair of Esquimaux pantaloons for dinner.

When it was determined to abandon the expedition, and return home, Dr. K. says, "Three boats yet remained to us. These, with simply a change of clothing, about 150 pounds of pork fat, 600 pounds of bread and 100 pounds of meat biscuit, which we found to be an invaluable article of food, we transported over the ice, a distance of 350 miles, to open water. We took farewell of the ship in her ice bound prison on the 20th of May, 1855. We gained open water near Cape Alexander, and turned our bows southward and for home, our chances being desperate and against us; but with stout hearts and full hope, we never for a moment thought of despairing.

The winter gave them a degree of cold much below any previous registration on record.—Whiskey froze in November, and for four months in the year mercury was solid daily. The mean animal temperature was five degrees below zero, summer and winter included. This, without a doubt, was the greatest cold ever experienced by man, as the seat of their winter quarters was nearest the pole.

Greenland has been followed and surveyed by Dr. Kane toward the Atlantic, with a coast line fronting due North, until a stupendous glacier checked their progress. This mass of ice rose in a lofty precipice, 500 feet high, abutting into the sea. It undoubtedly is the only barrier between Greenland and the Atlantic—it is an effectual barrier to all future explorations.

This new land thus cemented to Greenland by protruding ice, was named Washington. The large bay which intervenes between it and Greenland bears the name of Mr. Peabody, of Baltimore, one of the projectors of the expedition. This icy connection of the old and new worlds seems a feature of peculiar interest.

But the real discovery of the expedition Dr. Kane claims is the open Polar sea. The channel leading to these waters was entirely free from ice, and this mysterious feature was rendered more remarkable by the existence of a belt of solid ice extending one hundred and twenty-five miles to the southward. This sea verifies the views of Dr. Kane, as expressed to the Geographical Society, before his departure. The lashing of the surf against this frozen beach of ice was impressive beyond description, and one of the most remarkable sights observed during the expedition. An area of three thousand square miles has been seen entirely free from ice, and was named after the Hon. J. P. Kennedy, late Secretary of the Navy, under whose auspices the expedition was undertaken.

Of Dr. Kane's party the Tribune says:—

A northern latitude is eminently conducive to the development of hair and fat. At least the samples of its effects in the persons of the returned Arctic navigators yesterday would unavoidably lead us to this conclusion. Every one was stout and rosy, and as no razor had marred the beards of the mariners since their departure from these shores, every face was covered with a sturdy growth of hair that was perfectly refreshing to behold. Dr. Kane himself wore a beard of patriarchal proportions, in the corners of which still lingered the silver traces of his residence within the frigid zone.

Our reporter found in the forecastle a somewhat aged and docile specimen of the canine species, whose history is quite eventful. He is a large full-blooded animal of the Esquimaux breed, known by the soubriquet of "Toodles," and is a great favorite with the men, both on account of his sagacity and the faithfulness with which he has served them during the cruise. He is the sole survivor of a pack of sixty dogs, used by Dr. Kane and his companions, some of which they were afterward reduced to the necessity of killing for food.

Poor Toodles had a narrow escape. One morning found the party without a particle of food, and only a single dog—this faithful and affectionate Toodles, who had been the companion of their vicissitudes, shared their sufferings, and who had lost the use of two toes by frost in their service. Thus Toodles had accumulated claims on their gratitude, and for a long time they hesitated before sacrificing him. But although the ties of friendship are hard to break, the calls of a hungry stomach will not be satisfied with sentiment, and consequently Toodles was doomed. The pistol was already loaded, and the stew pan prepared which was to convert the shaggy body of Toodles into a savory *ragout*, when one of the party made his appearance with a seal, which he had just succeeded in capturing. The appearance of a numerous herd of seal in that vicinity, prevented the recurrence of actual starvation, and thus Toodles was saved.

Some of the episodes encountered during Dr. Kane's search, have wild interest. At one time it became necessary to send a fatigue party with provisions, to assist the main party under Dr. Kane in an attempted passage across Smith's Sound. This party found the ice completely impenetrable, and a snow drift at last swept wildly over the floes, and in the midst of a heavy gale from the North, the thermometer, to their dismay sunk 57° below zero. Human nature could not support the terrible cold. Four of the party were prostrated with frozen feet, and with great difficulty three of their companions, after encountering great suffering, reached the ship and announced the condition of their comrades. Their chances of being rescued seemed extremely small. They were in the midst of a wilderness of snow, incapable of motion, protected only by a canvass tent, and with no land-marks by which their position could be known. Even to drag these maimed men would have been under ordinary circumstances a work of difficulty, but to the slender party left at the ship, it seemed to be impossible.

Dr. Kane, with the boldness and courage which justifies the warm attachment felt towards him by all under his command in less than one hour organised a rescuing party, leaving on board only those who were necessary to receive the sick, and started off in the teeth of a terrific gale, steering by compass, to rescue the sufferers.

After nineteen hours' constant travel, during which two of the party fainted, and others required to be kept from sleep by force, they struck the trail of the lost party, and finally, staggering under their burdens, one by one reached the tent, which was almost hidden by the snow. The scene as Dr. Kane entered the tent, was affecting beyond description. The party burst into tears. A blubber fire was immediately built, pemmican cooked, and the party ate for the first time after leaving the vessel. Ice was also melted, they having been to this time without drink. Worn out as they were, but four hours were allowed for the halt. The maimed of the frozen party were sewed up in Buffalo robes, placed on sledges and dragged along by their companions, Dr. Kane walking in advance, picking the track. Cold of the utmost severity again overtook them. Bonsall and Morton, and even the Esquimaux boy Hance, sunk upon the snow with sleep. It was only by force that they were aroused and made to proceed, as the cold seemed to have destroyed all conception of danger. A large bear met on their way, was fortunately scared off by Dr. Kane, by the simple waving of his hand. They reached the ship after a walk of sixty-two hours, still dragging their companions behind them, but insensible. Two of the number died of their injuries, and two others underwent amputation, who are now restored to perfect health. The condition of those who dragged the sick, was most lamentable. Their memory for a time was entirely gone. In this state of semi-madness the sick remained for two or three days, but afterwards they entirely recovered.

Intrepidity like this has never been surpassed. It is spoken of with emotion, even now, by the stoutest hearts in the expedition.—*N. Y. Journal.*

HORRORS OF THE HOSPITAL.

The correspondent of the London Times draws the following picture:

Of all the pictures of the horrors of war which have ever been presented to the world, the hospital of Sebastopol present the most horrible, heartrending and revolting. It cannot be described, and the imagination of a Fuseli could not conceive anything at all like unto it. The building used as an hospital is one of the noble piles inside the dockyard wall, and is situated in the centre of the row at right angles to the line of the Redan. The whole row was peculiarly exposed to the action of shot and shell bounding over the Redan, and to the missiles directed at the Barrack Battery, and it bears in sides, roofs, windows and doors, frequent and destructive proofs of the severity of the cannonade. Entering one of these doors I beheld such a sight as few men, thank God, have ever witnessed! In a long low room, supported by square pillars, arched at the top, and dimly lighted through shattered and unglazed window frames, lay the wounded Russians, who had been abandoned to our mercies by their general. The wounded did I say? No, but the dead, the rotten and festering corpses of the soldiers who were left to die in their extreme agony, untended, uncared for, packed as close as they could be stowed, some on the floor, others on wretched trestles and bedsteads, or pallets of straw, sopped and saturated with blood, which oozed and trickled through upon the floor mingled with the droppings of corruption.

Many might have been saved by ordinary care. Many lay yet alive, with maggots crawling about in their wounds. Many nearly mad by the scenes around them, or seeking escape from it in their extremest agony, had rolled away under the beds, and glared out on the heart-stricken spectators, oh! with such looks. Many with legs and arms broken and twisted, the jagged splinters sticking through the raw flesh, implored aid, water, food or pity, or deprived of speech by the approach of death, or by dreadful injuries in the head or trunk, pointed to the lethal spot. Many seemed bent alone on making their peace with Heaven. The attitudes of some of them were so hideously fantastic as to appal and root one to the ground by a sort of dreadful fascination. Could that bloody mass of clothing and white bones ever have been a human being, or that burnt black mass of flesh have ever had a human soul? It was fearful to think what the answer must be. The bodies of numbers of men were swollen and bloated to an incredible degree, and the features distended to a gigantic size, with eyes protruding from the sockets, and the blackened tongue out of the mouth, compressed tightly by the teeth which had set upon it in the death rattle, made one shudder and reel round

In the midst of one of these "chambers of horrors"—for there were many of them—were found some dead and some living English soldiers, and among them poor Captain Vaughan, of the 90th, who has since succumbed to his wounds. I confess it was impossible for me to stand the sight, which horrified our most experienced surgeons—the deadly clammy stench, the smell of the gangrened wounds, of corrupt blood, of rotting flesh, were intolerable and odious beyond endurance. But what must the wounded have felt who were obliged to endure all this, and who passed away without a hand to give them a cup of water, or a voice to say one kindly word to them. Most of these men were wounded on Saturday—many perhaps on the Friday before—indeed, it is impossible to say how long they might have been there.

Col. Kinney has resigned the Governorship of San Juan. Another m[illegible] been called, and the English Consul [illegible] Col. Kinney that his Government would recognise him if re-elected.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18, 1855.

☞ Our advertising customers frequently give us a good deal of unnecessary trouble, by bringing in their advertisements for insertion on Monday just as we are going to press. And frequently just at that busy moment comes a request to copy from the Argus or Carolinian that which might as well have been handed to us when sent to those papers, or at the latest when those papers were printed. Monday is an exceedingly busy day with us, with the news of two day's mails to arrange and put in type, proofs to read, and 1500 of our papers to be printed, folded, directed, packed, and in the Post Office by 3 o'clock. Whilst, therefore, we are always glad to accommodate our customers, and will do so to the latest possible moment, we would like to have their favors as early as practicable.

The Cape Fear River has been very low for two or three weeks past, but, thanks to the light draft boats, the communication with Wilmington was regularly kept up until Tuesday last. The Fanny, which "runs upon a heavy dew," as they would say out West, plied on the upper part of the river, meeting the Magnolia half way, where they exchanged passengers and cargoes. On yesterday, however, it was found that even what little water there might have been was cut off by closing one of the Locks up the river. And now we can have no further navigation until a heavy rain falls; or until in the good pleasure of the authorities the water shall be allowed to come down again; or until it runs over the dam.

P. S. There is a slight rise, and the Southerner is reported up this morning.

MONSTER APPLES.—Our respected friend the Rev. Dr. Colton, of Asheborough, has sent us some of the largest Apples we ever saw. One of them measures 13¼ inches in circumference, another over 13 inches, and a third but a little less. The two largest weigh over a pound each. Randolph must be famous for apples. Our friend A. Brower, Esq. of that county, sometime since presented us with one measuring 13 inches, and weighing a pound. It will be seen that Dr. Colton excels even that, and informs us that he could have shown 20 bushels of the same sort this season.

DIVIDEND.—The Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., and carried a portion of the profits of the six months to the sinking fund for the payment of old debts.

INDIANA ELECTION.—The Locos have beaten the "republicans" out of sight. The latter, however, say it was because the former party identified itself with Liquor, against the Maine Law.

SNOW.—There was a severe snow storm at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 5th inst.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The late news is unusually interesting. In the first place, the Know Nothing party has carried the elections. Johnson beats Bigler for Governor about 4000; and all the other State officers and a majority of the Legislature are of Johnson's party. The Legislature will have, we believe, two U. S. Senators to elect, and Gov. Foote, Baillie Peyton, H. A. Crabb, E. C. Marshall and others are candidates.

An awful state of things occurred on the steamer Uncle Sam, on her passage from San Juan to San Francisco. She had 650 passengers. The cholera broke out, and vast numbers died; accounts of the deaths vary from 120 to 290! As they died the bodies were thrown overboard. A number of ladies and children were among the dead.

The deaths were generally very sudden, none surviving over from 2 to 6 hours from the time they were attacked. The panic on board was dreadful: wives abandoned their husbands, and husbands their wives, while both abandoned their children. One young man who was a cabin passenger, while interceding for a friend in the steerage, was suddenly taken with vomiting, and died in two hours.

350 houses were destroyed by fire at Grass Valley. Loss $400,000. And a fire at Weaverhill destroyed $200,000 worth.

Indian murders and depredations continue to be committed on a large scale. One case is reported in which 17 miners were murdered.

The schooner Foster had returned from her voyage to Japan with the intelligence that she was refused permission to trade, the Japanese authorities denying that the treaty made provision for more than a temporary residence at Hakadadi.

14 American whale ships had been lost at sea.

Mr. Stanly was defeated for the Legislature.

The Governor elect of California, J. Neely Johnson, is only 31 years old. He was born in Indiana.

Wm. A. Steadman, American, formerly from Chatham County in this State, is elected to the Legislature from Rusk County, Texas.

A Rare Flower in Washington.—Among the many beautiful flowers in the government greenhouse, there is none more remarkable than the *butterfly flower*. It is said to be the second one that has bloomed in this country, and is the counterpart of the living insect. The body, the wings, the eyes, the antennæ, are all as plainly seen in the *flower* as in the *insect*.

We saw a rare flower in Raleigh a few days ago, the only one of the kind we ever saw or heard of. It was called the Snail flower, for its remarkable resemblance to that little animal—Notwithstanding which resemblance, it was both pretty and fragrant.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—In Richmond, Va., on Tuesday night of last week, two negro men disappeared from their owners, and were supposed to have runaway. On Friday night, one of them re-appeared before his master in great agitation, and informed him that they had been enticed away by a Northern white man named Francis Aubourine, who had arrived in Richmond three or four weeks ago, and who persuaded them, against their will, to let him carry them off to the North in his brother's vessel, then lying at Richmond. For this they were to pay him $75 each. He took them, on Tuesday night, to a house which he had rented, in the 3d story of which he kept them carefully locked up, staying with them himself at night, and carrying them their food. On Thursday night Carter, one of the negroes, (who had paid his $75 of "passage money"—Bayliss, the other negro, having paid but a few dollars,) complained of sickness, and requested the white man to procure him some medicine. He went out, and brought a mixture which he administered to Carter, who in a few moments commenced having spasms, and very soon died. The man then directed Bayliss to help him carry the body to the cellar. This accomplished, the murderer took a knife and cut and gashed the dead body in a horrible manner, telling Bayliss that he had been a physician, and wished to observe the effect of the drug upon the system. The next morning, the white man told Bayliss that he would go out and procure a shovel and bury the body in the cellar—that he had rented the premises for five years, and no one would discover it. He went accordingly, and Bayliss was subsequently made to act as grave digger and the burial was soon completed. These circumstances very naturally alarmed Bayliss, who expected his turn would come next. He asked the man why he killed Carter, and he replied that he didn't like him much; but as for him (Bayliss) he would stick by him and send him to the North, where he would have a lucrative situation. Bayliss, however, was not satisfied; and on Friday night, (his white acquaintance happening to leave the key in the door,) he slipped out; went from the third to the second story, opened a window and jumped out.

At the entreaty of Bayliss, his master and a number of policemen went to the house, where they found the body of Carter, horribly gashed. Setting a watch about the premises, they saw Aubourine enter at a late hour of the night. They followed, and found that he had taken the alarm and secreted himself in a coal house in an adjoining lot. When they came upon him he attempted to repel them with a revolver and a knife; but was safely secured. At this moment he blew a quantity of powder from his mouth into the face of one of the officers, from which that officer felt a disagreeable sensation. On his way to prison he admitted that he killed Carter, and said he had done a very foolish thing. He also apologized for blowing the powder into the officer's face, and told him to *drink some water*, which would prevent any injury. This advice the officer very prudently declined.

Shortly after arriving at the cage, the prisoner was seized with the most horrible spasms, which succeeded each other with fearful rapidity, and before any medical assistance could be procured, he was dead! He had, it appeared, swallowed a large dose of *strychnine*, and it was a portion of the same deadly poison that he had puffed into the watchman's face. Thus the murderer, by his own act, and with all his sins upon him, went to meet his helpless victim in another world.

"The murder of Carter (says the Richmond Whig, from whose detailed account we have condensed the above particulars,) was an unprovoked, cold-blooded act, and the general belief is that he would have made way with Bayliss in the same manner, had not his escape frustrated the plan. The public must form their own opinion of his ulterior design. That he contemplated aiding the escape of the negroes, is controverted by the murder of one of them; and the only conclusion we can arrive at is that he merely wished to secure their money, and then get rid of them by the shortest possible method. No one seems to know any thing of the murderer's previous history, although a woman testified at the inquest that he came to her house and stated that he was from New York; that he had recently clandestinely married a lady in the British Provinces, and that while on the way to New York they were overtaken and the lady was carried back. The witness also stated that Aubourine offered her $500 if she would go to the British Provinces and induce the lady to come hither; and that she saw in his possession two vials which he said contained strychnine, with which he said he would end his life if he was convinced that he would never again see her upon whom his affections were centred."

This horrible affair produced the most intense excitement in Richmond, and crowds of persons flocked to see the dead bodies. Aubourine was a carver and designer by trade, and had worked a short time at his trade in Richmond. He had hired the house for the purpose of establishing a restaurant, as he said. He told the negroes that the plan was a safe one; that they would be placed on his brother's vessel on Thursday night, and would be in no danger, as sail vessels were never searched.

The Petersburg Express says, "There can be little doubt that the murderer was the agent of a Northern society, sent to the South for the purpose of seducing negro slaves to escape from servitude, and that the house rented by him, under the pretext of being designed for a restaurant, was really to serve as a rendezvous for runaways, where they might be secreted, until an opportunity for escape was presented."

And the Express cites the case of Blevins, now in the Virginia penitentiary, convicted under similar circumstances as the agent of a society of women at Worcester, Mass.

Another case in point. A negro belonging to Dr. Crawford, of Lancaster C. H., S. C., is now in jail at King & Queen C. H., Va.; he was enticed by one of these abolition "agents," who got as far as Virginia and there sold the negro, making off himself. The negro was dissatisfied, started back for South Carolina, was arrested and put in jail.

NEW YORK POLITICS.—Senator Seward delivered a long speech at Albany last week, in which he proclaimed his adoption of the new "republican" (or abolition) party. He said that "the Whig party is dead." This is the common declaration of those who mean to abandon the Whig party, and attach themselves to any other which may offer better chances of promotion. As to Seward, he has long been only nominally a Whig, and the party may thank its stars at having gotten rid of even his nominal membership. The republican ticket, which he advocated in his speech, has six Locofocos on it, a majority of the candidates.

THE INFLUENCE OF AFFECTION.—The following is an extract from a letter of the late Hon. Sargent S. Prentiss, of Mississippi, to his sister in New Hampshire, just published in the Memoirs of that distinguished orator, edited by his brother:—

"I owe all my success in this country to the fact of having so kind a mother and such sweet and affectionate sisters as Abby and yourself. It has been my only motive to exertion; without it I should long since have thrown myself away. Even now, when, as is frequently the case, I feel perfectly reckless both of life and fortune, and look with contempt upon them both, the recollection that there are two or three hearts that beat for me with real affection, even though far away, comes over me as the music of David did over the dark spirit of Saul. I still feel that I have something worth living for."

We are inclined to think that this feeling is far more common than is generally supposed, and that by it, even more than by love or fear of his Creator, many a young man is restrained from evil and incited to good. We have heard more than one earnest avowal of it,—one very recently,—by those who declared that but for respect and affection for friends, who were not even relatives, the parties would have recklessly abandoned themselves to a life of dissipation. What an inducement to be kind to youth, especially to the orphan and the friendless.

HORRORS BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.—A rail put across the track on the Harlem rail road. Freight train thrown off and two engineers, brothers, killed.

Negro house of John Hill Carter, Falkland, Va., burnt, and five drunken negroes burnt in it.

A woman murdered by a young man in Lynchburg, Va. Bad characters both.

Dr. Hadell and his clerk, were both murdered at Cumberland, Md., on Sunday night last.

The yellow fever has almost disappeared from Norfolk and Portsmouth, and the people who had fled are returning.

The "Chills and Fever."—We do not remember such general prevalence of the chills and fever as at the present time. It is not confined to any particular locality, but pervades almost every section of the country.—*New York Commercial.*

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE PETERSBURG EXPRESS.

Opening of the State Fair—Grounds Numerously Attended—Magnificent Exhibition—The City Thronged with Visitors—Hotels Crowded—Thousands Expected To-morrow—Distinguished Gentlemen Present—Annual Address—Executive Mansion.

RALEIGH, Oct. 16, 8 P. M.

The Third Annual Fair and Cattle Show of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society, opened here to-day.

Though only members of the Society, and a few privileged characters are admitted the first day, the grounds were well crowded.

The exhibition of cattle, agricultural productions, implements, poultry, fine arts, fruits, flowers, needle work, etc., is very fine, and far surpasses any previous display made here.

Great interest is manifested, and the city is thronged with visitors. The Hotels are crowded to overflowing already, yet it is thought thousands will be added to the company to-morrow. They will be all well provided for by the hospitable citizens of Raleigh.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present, I notice Col. Braxton Bragg, of the U. S. A., Ex-Governor Wm. A. Graham, Ex-Senator Badger, the Hon. Mr. Dockery, Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Hon. Thos. Ruffin, and many others.

The annual Address will be delivered on Thursday by Judge Ruffin.

I have never seen the city look so gay, and to-night nearly every house is brilliantly illuminated.

Gov. Bragg's mansion is crowded with visitors.

Large Yield.—An acre of corn on Col. Th. J. Randolph's farm in Albemarle county, yielded eighty bushels. The average yield of his farm this year is fifty bushels to the acre.

"It's a very solemn thing to be married," said Aunt Bethany. "Yes, but it's a great deal more solemn not to be," said her niece.

Borrowing Trouble.—The newspaper called the "State of Maine," published at Portland, gives the following illustration of the propensity of some people to be distressed by imaginary evils:

"Borrowing is a bad thing at best, but 'borrowing trouble' is perhaps the most foolish investment of foreign capital that a man or woman can make. An amusing instance of this species of 'operation' is set forth in a down east newspaper, wherein a man thus related his experience in a financial way on the occasion of the failure of a local bank:

"As soon as I heard of it my heart jumped right up into my mouth! 'Now,' thinks I, 'sposin' I got any bills on that bank! I'm gone if I hev—that's a fact!' So I put on my coat and 'put' for home just as fast as my legs would carry me; fact is, I run all the way, and when I got there I looked keerfully and found that I hadn't no bills on that bank—*nor any other!* Then I felt easier.'

"There have been a thousand instances of borrowing trouble' when it was not a whit better 'secured' than in the present example."

A Canine Hero.—The following account of the exploits of a dog in the Crimea surpasses everything heretofore recorded of the devotion and bravery of this noble animal:—

"A great sensation has been caused in the camp of the allies by the heroic deeds of a dog belonging to Col. Metmann, of the 73d regiment of the line. On the 16th of August, during the battle of the Tchernaya, the quadruped broke his chain, fought in the ranks of the army, saved the life of a sergeant and a soldier, and took three Russians prisoners. A ball struck his foot, but the wound only embittered the animal the more. He threw himself upon a Russian officer, flung him to the ground, and dragged him prisoner by his coat collar to the French. A physician has bound up the wound, and the four footed hero is convalescing. He will probably receive some mark of honor, as another dog in the English army has been rewarded with a medal for his devotion to his master."

THE TELFAIR TRAGEDY.

We published some time since from the Thomasville Enterprize a notice of the murder of John Quinn, who had runaway with and married a daughter of Woodson Wilcox, of Telfair county. The following particulars in regard to the elopement and homicide we find in a communication published in an exchange paper, written from Jacksonville, Telfair county:

"Just two weeks ago to-day, one of the daughters of a large planter in this place eloped with a man who had been accused of perjury. His trial was to take place at the next term of the Superior Court. Her parents had been watching her for some time, but on that day there was a political meeting, and while her father was gone to it, she went away. When he returned, his anger was greatly aroused. He hunted for the eloped party in every direction, but could not ascertain which way they went until four or five hours, and then it was too late to pursue them. The next day nothing was heard from the couple, and that evening the father sent a slave across the river in the direction they went, to ascertain something about them. The story was then found to be as follows:

The young lady rode away on a mule, mounted up behind her lover, to a house four miles from the village on the other side of the river, in Coffee county. From that place they went to a magistrate, six miles distant, the bride still riding *en croupe* on the mule, but the magistrate was a friend of her parents and refused to marry them. They returned to the house of their friend, and again set out for another magistrate, who lived two miles distant in another direction; but unfortunately for them, he was not at home. They left a request for him to go to the house of their friends, and again they returned there, both mule and riders, undoubtedly sufficiently tired to rest awhile, having rode twenty miles in that stylish and comfortable way. The fugitives at length succeeded in accomplishing what they so much desired. About 11 o'clock at night the fatal knot was tied. The next day the bridegroom was drunk.

On Thursday morning, after the slave had left, he had so far recovered from his drunkenness as to think of going home to his father's, and they set out, not on the famous mule, this time, but in a buggy, and had proceeded about a mile on their way, when some person, secreted in a thicket of saplings, crept out stealthily, ran along the road after them until he came near, and then shot the bridegroom in the back. His wife remarked to him that the gun was very near, but she did not know that he was shot till he told her to take the reins, for he was dying; and then she saw that her sleeve was saturated with his blood. He expired almost instantly, without speaking a word. She ran for help to a store, about half a mile off, and told the people that her husband was shot, and that she believed that her father killed him, for he had told her that if she went away with him he would shoot him. She afterwards made an affidavit to the same effect before a magistrate.

MARRIED,

In Cabarrus county, 19th inst., by Rev. W. W. Pharr, Dr. J. A. GIBSON, of Concord, to Miss SARAH E., eldest daughter of John B. Moss, Esq., of that County.

In Wilmington, on Tuesday morning, by Rev. Dr. Drane, S. R. BUNTING, Clerk of the County Court of New Hanover, to Miss VIRGINIA E. MARSTELLER, daughter of Gen. L. H. Marsteller of that place.

DIED,

In Wake county, on Friday last, Mrs. LAURA E. DOUB, wife of William C. Doub, Esq., Editor of the N. C. Star. She leaves a devoted husband, a deeply afflicted father, and three small children, besides a large circle of friends, to mourn the loss of one who filled her place well in all the relations of life.

In Monroe, 20th ult., of Typhoid fever and congestion of the brain, after an illness of 21 days, Rev. WM. M. EASTERLING, in the 30th year of his age.

On South River, Bladen county, on the 6th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH K. CROMARTIE, relict of the late Alex'r Cromartie, aged 60 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line.—Oct. 9, 11, and 13—Stm'r Fanny, with Passengers, and goods for C T Haigh & Sons, P P Johnson, S W Tillinghast, W Taylor, Troy & Marsh, H L Myrover & Co, Baldwin & Robinson, T J Johnson, Steel & Fuller, W McIntyre, S M Thomas, A W Steel, B Rose, W Booth, J R Lee, B Creek Co, H & E J Lilly, E J Hale & Son, A J Woodward, J & T Waddill, F L Gorrell, Sullivan & Bell, J C Poe, J Lum, R Little, Pemberton & Chalmers, T C Blake, J W Lett, E L Winslow, Houston & Overby, A A McKethan, A A Brooksbanks, M Roberts, P P Johnson, H Gilmore, P L Howard, W H Cameron, Mrs S J Hart, D Murphy, J M Palmer, J W Fowlkes, W & Overbaugh, J Sandford, E Glover, J D Nott, Council, Ray & Co, J Kyle, Powers & Co, Morrison, Richardson & Co, T Matthews, M Skimmerhorn, W H Lutterloh, Stedman & Horne, D & W McLaurin.

McLaurin's Line. Oct. 18.—Str. Southerner, with goods for F Fries, D & W McLaurin, King, Hege & Co, J W Lett, J Rich, C W Andrews, J H Roberts & Co, E C Hall, F & H Fries, F Miller, E W Wilkings, A J O'Hanlon, A McLean, R W Desurintz, M C Lamont, S T Pfohl, Hunt, Adderton & Co, E A Vogler & Co.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at the Market House, (if not previously sold, privately,)

The Dwelling House on Person Street, known as the late residence of Martin McPherson, dec'd.

Also, the House and Lot on Mumford Street, occupied by L. W. Levy.

Also, the House and Lot on the corner of Mumford and Robinson Streets, joining the above.

Also, Lot No. 61 in Campbellton.

Also, the Dwelling House and Lot on Haymount, recently occupied by S. F. Dixon.

Persons desiring to purchase any of the above property privately will inquire of

A. M. CAMPBELL.

Oct. 13. 44*2t

ASPECT OF SEBASTOPOL

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles publishes the following letter, giving an account of the state of Sebastopol when occupied by the Allies:—

After crossing the cemetery, where there is still a chapel riddled with balls and bullets, I entered Sebastopol through an enormous breach made in the central bastion. A large fortified wall protects all this side of the town; within it lies a suburb composed of small houses, which were no doubt occupied by various small tradesmen. This suburb gradually decends towards the water; four streets converge to a sort of platform, connected with a little bridge, which enabled the inhabitants to cross a street below when violent rains transformed it into a torrent. In this small space I counted sixty-eight shells that had not burst, and balls. We then proceeded to the street and boulevard which bear the name of Catharine; it is the elegant quarter of the town; all the houses have but one story, are very neat, and are surrounded with gardens. There is not one that has not received at least a ball; they are completely gutted; all the furniture, such as mahogany bedsteads, chests of drawers, writing desks, &c., was lying about the street. I remarked a considerable number of pianos, many prints (most of them rather licentious,) and, what is very extraordinary, portraits of the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie. The whole of this quarter rises in an amphitheatre just opposite Fort Constantine; the theatre is untouched; it is a pretty white building. When I passed by, the scenes were lying outside against the wall. The church called St. Catharine's, a Doric temple, with a gilt pediment, has also suffered very little. In this quarter not a soul was to be seen; the streets were deserted, the houses completely abandoned;and it made one melancholy to see these vast solitudes. The whole town is now peopled with only 2,000 French soldiers, who are encamped in the streets. Gen. Bazaine, who has been appointed governor of the place occupies a pretty house, pierced like others with three or four balls; in Catharine street is a house which was occupied as a tavern; the doors have been torn down, and the soldiers have written on a board, "Entrez sans frapper." The soldiers amuse themselves with playing at pitch and toss, and shoothing at cats, which are the only inhabitants of the town. Most of the houses have a story underground, where artisans had their shops.

From this quarter we went down to the quays. The nearer one gets to the port the greater is the number of barricades. The Russians evidently intended to have defended Sebastopol street by street, for at the top of every street is a wall of large stones, two metres in height, behind which small pieces of artillery were placed. On the quays, which are wide, and planted with trees, it was more difficult to enjoy one's walk, as the Russians still occupy Fort Constantine opposite, and every three minutes they throw either a shell or a ball at the people who were walking about; an Englishman was killed in that way ten steps off from where I was standing. From this quay, and as far as the docks, we may distinguish the mast-tops of the Russian fleet rising above the water; it has all been burnt and sunk, with the exception of a small steamer on her beam-ends at the corner of the military port. The streets are actually covered with projectiles of every description. The docks have suffered considerably from our fire; skirting them was a quarter of the town, set apart most likely for workmen and invalids: it is now a shapeless mass of ruins. Nothing in the town has been destroyed by us; our artillery has only ruined what was indispensable; it was the Russians who, during their retreat, sprung an enormous number of mines, and we are finding more daily. Even on Monday and Tuesday, the 10th and 11th, were explosions every moment, and many fell victims to their curiosity. A Russian colonel, they tell me, was killed at the moment that he was stooping down to fire a new mine while hurriedly retreating. Since then our firemen have thrown water over all the suspected spots, and put out all the fires. Our soldiers behaved well during the first hours of the occupation; they did not then pillage to any very great extent, and allowed inoffensive men, women, and children to retire unmolested. Afterwards they spread over the town, and, you may be sure, took very exact inventories of all that could be turned to any use. Thus, I met a soldier carrying off an enormous mahogany bedstead for firewood. To conclude, the general aspect of Sebastopol is heart-rending: nothing but ruins, blackened walls, and gutted houses; the ground strewed with projectiles and broken and spoiled furniture. But few visitors in the streets; not a cry, not the slightest noise denoting a living city—all is mournful and silent. The Russians are shut up in Fort Constantine; their camp extends beyond Fort Sivernaia. There is a rumor that they are about to evacuate the north; but, in order to make them do so sooner, General d'Herbillon is to attack them on the side of the Tchernay with 70,000 men. Our fleets are still opposite the Quarantine Harbor, and, as soon as the entrance into great harbor is cleared, they will enter it, and then, if the Russians have not yet evacuated the north, the fleets will cannonade Fort Constantine on one side and harass them on the other, and that part of Sebastopol will then soon be in our power.

Hoe's Press in England.—We find it stated that, since the abolition of the stamp tax on newspapers in England, several two cent journals of merit have attained a great increase of circulation. Among others the Manchester Examiner is said to have achieved a success so much beyond anticipation, that its proprietor, Mr. Ireland, finds his present machinery unequal to throw off the number of copies required, and is in treaty for one of Hoe's presses, which in speed and simplicity stand far beyond the presses used in England, even that of Applegarth's on which the Times is printed.

Peas for Stock.—It is the opinion of the editors of the *Soil of the South* that peas are dangerous for stock in lime land, but harmless on sandy soils. The experience of other intelligent farmers, who have tried the experiment, is confirmatory of this opinion. As this is the season for pasturing stock on peafields, and as hogs in particular are rather a scarce crop, it might be well for citizens who cultivate the lime land to look a little to the fact suggested. One thing is known to every observing man, and that is, that peas kill some men's hogs, whilst they fatten others. There must be some cause for this, and if experience has shown that it is owing to the quality of the soil on which the article of food is produced, the remedy is in every man's hands.

A result of matrimony.—The Boston Bee says a wedding took place a week or two since, in East Boston, between a couple of lovers who had not been long in contemplating the happy union. Every thing passed off well until the following morning, when the bridegroom was brought to a realizing sense of the rash act he had committed by being arrested and placed under bonds of two thousand dollars, to meet damages laid at one thousand dollars, in action brought against his bride for breach of promise.

Punch thinks that carriage drivers would make the best soldiers in the world, as no troop could *stand their charges.*

SUSTAIN SOUTHERN LITERATURE.

There are times when we really begin to indulge the hope that the Southern people are opening their eyes to the importance of sustaining their own literary and educational institutions in preference to bestowing all their favor and patronage upon those of the North. It cannot be denied that, to some extent, the newspaper press of the South, by its indiscriminate laudations of Nothern periodicals and Northern school-books, is responsible for the indifference and neglect with which literary journals and works of elementary instruction, published on this of the Potomac, have been treated. But, every now and then, we observe in some Southern paper, an eloquent and indignant remonstrance against the hostile and insolent tone of Northern Magazinists, which encourages us to believe that a more just and reasonable measure of favor is about to be shown to our Southern intellectual efforts, and that we are ready to shake off the mental vassalage in which we have so long continued to New England and New York. The *Columbia Banner*, of South Carolina, published at the capital of that State, has recently spoken out against the insulting tenor of *Putnam's Monthly*, as shown in a late article on the Nebraska question, and, after quoting a most obnoxious passage concerning the repeal of the Compromise, holds the following proper and sensible language—

"We need give no farther evidence of the incendiary character of the once esteemed journal, which should be excluded from the South while its pages are so freely sounded with such intermeddling commentaries on a practical fact it does not understand, and the theory of which it misrepresents.

The same mail which brought the number containing this specimen of Northern virulence, brings to us a circular asking aid to increase its circulation, and professing that "We do not refuse to discuss any subject of importance to the country; and while *we never assume a partisan attitude*, we aim to treat every subject as it deserves." It professes courtesy and presents us with indignity.

"Verily, we are a people accustomed to submission! Will we never hurl back upon our assailants their shells of combustible and explosive materials?"

A month ago, too, the *Eutaw Observer*, published at Eutaw, Greene Co., Ala., contained a long letter addressed to the Editors of the *Saturday Evening Post*, by Mr. John W. Womack, in which that gentleman administers a severe rebuke to the Philadelphia Editor for the abolition tendencies of his hebdomadal. Mr. Womack thus concludes—

"I trust that the people of the South will wake up to a true sense of their present condition; I trust that they will no longer forget ther self-respect; I trust that they will cease to take, or to read, news papers and periodicals published in the North; I trust that they will cease to travel to Northern wateriug-places, and I trust that they will cease to purchase goods from the North, but import their own supplies direct from European ports, and that during the present state of things they will have no further intercourse with the people of the North."

It is when we see the true policy of the South thus plainly and honestly set forth, that our hopes revive for Southern literature; but on the other hand how discouraging it is to witness the utter want of consideration with which the ablest of our literary publications are regarded.

We confess it was with pain, amounting almost to indignation, that we read in the Richmond papers the other day, the appeal of the proprietors of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, declaring that, unless they received a large accession to their subscription list within two months, that work must be discontinued. Now we say without hesitation, that it would be a burning disgrace to the Southern States and especially to Virginia, to permit such a work to expire. For nearly a quarter of a century, it has been associated with whatever of intellectual activity the State displayed; in its pages the best minds of the passing generation have given out their lessons of practical wisdom, or embalmed the sweet utterances of the poetic inspiration. And its high character has been maintained fully to the present moment. We do not hesitate to say that some of the latest numbers will compare with any that have appeared since its commencement in 1834, and we have every confidence that if it were maintained as it should be, by the generous subscriptions of the Southern people, it would be soon recoguised as the compeer of Blackwood in the magazine literature of the century. Let the *Messenger* be discontinued, and a sneer at the intellectual sterility of the South will be flung at us by all the Abolition scribblers of Yankeedom from Greeley to the lowest hireling of the press who does the penny-a-lining for Frederick Douglass' newspaper. *And we deserve it.*

No. We do not believe that the *Messenger* will be permitted to die. We protest against it. We appeal to every reader of the *Express* who ever purchases a literary magazine to send his name to the publishers at once, and thus help to avert such a crying shame upon Southern cultivation. We ask him to sit down immediately and write to Macfarlane, Ferguson & Co., that he wishes to be considered a subscriber for the coming year.—*Petersburg Express.*

Col. Steptoe and the Mormons.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times has the following paragraph in relation to Col. Steptoe, who is now on a visit to Washington:

"Col. Steptoe, of the U. S. Army, is here, the guest of the President at the Executive Mansion. It will be remembered he was appointed by the President last winter to succeed Brigham Young in the Governorship of Utah, but declined to accept the responsible position. I understand it is his opinion that no other than a military Governor, with an adequate military force, can ever prove the error of Young's boast, that he will be Governor of Utah until God Almighty tells him he need be Governor no longer. As Military Governor, Col. Steptoe would undertake to teach the Mormons the necessity of obedience to Federal authority, but not otherwise. It is now a year and a half since the President's determination to test the question of sovereignty with the Mormons was announced, but the issue has not yet been made. Is this troublesome question to be devised to President Pierce's successor?—There are not a few who believe such is his intention."

Conviction and Sentence for Forging Pension Papers.—We learn from Acting Commissioner Cole, that Wm. Martin, of Michigan, convicted on two indictments for forging pension papers, was sentenced on the 6th inst. to six years' imprisonment in the State Penitentiary at Jackson. His crime consisted in forging at various times, vouchers for drawing the pension of Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, subsequent to her death—*Wash. Union.*

How Marbles are Made.—The common mode of grinding children's marbles is a curious instance of simplicity in machinery. A number of stone chips, broken to a suitable size, are put together in a tin box and fastened to the rim of a water-wheel, and there left to grind themselves into shape

Correspondence of the Detroit Advertiser.

SAUT ST. MARIE, Sept. 28, 1855.

Indian Payments.—The Indian payment came off to-day. About six hundred Indians present, and aft r the money had been rated to each family, and the presents distributed, they scattered to various parts of the town in great glee. The majority were too much elated with the possession of a few dollars to inquire whether they were entitled to any greater sum than had been paid; while one or two cool-headed chiefs attempted to settle in their minds how it happened that they did not receive any more money per head than they did years ago, when their number was nearly double. But without any satisfactory result, their investigations are concluded with the thankless conviction that though there was an error, they had not the power to correct it.

Long before night the "poor Indian" was made a victim to the white man's avarice, and the purchase money for his broad lands had been taken in exchange for the vilest whiskey. They were soon running madly from place to place, wallowing in the muddy streets, dead drunk upon the walks or fighting in the stores and rumholes. And this traffic, doubly prohibited, is tolerated, a sad commentary on the law-abiding spirit of the men of Michigan, and a still blacker stain upon the morals of those who carry on the trade. The sights seen here to-day, made up of robbery, petty theft, and the most abandoned lasciviousness, force one to notice the evil effects of these payments.

The "Great Father" causes them for the red man's good, but nothing so rapidly helps him "down the hill of life" into the most beastly depravity.

[The above shows what tender mercies the free soilers have for the Indian. They steal Southern negroes, and rob and ruin the Indians.]

Observer.

COL. WM. W. SEATON.—The Junior Editor of the National Intelligencer is in Europe, and we are glad to see the following account of his movements—except as to his age, about which we are sure there is a mistake. He is not, we feel confident, within about ten years of the age mentioned:—

Col. Seaton in London.—A London letter, of the 21st ult., says:

"Colonel Seaton, of Washington, is here, and though over seventy, is running about London with the zeal and activity of a young man of twenty. He went to the country house of a Yankee nabob, near London, lately, and bagged a dozen brace of partridges in a few hours. A man must have stout legs, as well as editorial experience, to go through such exercise at 75."

The Polar Sea discovered by Dr. Kane was entirely free of ice in all its visible extent, about three thousand square miles of it being seen, and a north wind of fifty-two hours in duration failed to bring in any ice from it. More than this, it abounded in animal life. By what phenomenon of nature we are to account for such a condition of things in the highest known latitude, is a mystery. It would be curious to ascertain why the water which freezes into such immense masses in the channel and bay from which Dr. Kane approached this sea, does not congeal at all in the latter, lying, as it does, further north. Is it caused by the vast depth, or tempestuous character of the Polar Sea; or is there some undiscovered quality in the intensity of cold, as we near the pole, which prevents congelation; or has the water of the sea an ingredient not found elsewhere? It has been presumed by all previous Arctic explorers that beyond a certain latitude animal life could not exist near the poles. Here is a fact which conflicts strangely with the theory. In the highest known latitudes a polar sea has been found where animal life is abundant, and the water is perfectly free of ice.

In that remote and inaccessible region what a wealth of whale oil must exist if the whalers could only get at it. There, safe from the harpoon which has mercilessly pursued them all round the globe, the fugitives from Spitzbergen and the Greenland sea, and Baffin's Bay and the North Pacific have been for years disporting in safety, bidding defiance to all the efforts of the adventurous whalers. The question, what has become of all the whales, is at length approaching solution. The hiding place has been found, and though Dr. Kane does not mention the fact, it is of course presumable that the animal life found in the Polar Sea must include whales, for they exist everywhere in the Arctic Seas. The importance of this discovery is limited only by the extent and accessibility of the sea itself, and though at the present the prospect is not the most promising for its utility, yet future revelations and discoveries may relieve the difficulty. There is ample room about the pole and in the Arctic circle for a sea of very large area. The extent northward of the Arctic ocean, lying above Europe and Asia and the western part of the northern face of America, has never yet been defined. The eastern part of the northern face of this continent, is bordered by a perfect labyrinth of islands, great and small, reaching as for north as discovery had gone, until at last Dr. Kane has found the limit of the system in the Polar Sea. The question now to be solved is, whether this sea is connected with the Arctic Ocean, before alluded to, and thus stretches clear across the pole, or whether new islands remain to be discovered, which separate it from that ocean. The probability seems to be that the Polar Sea must be of great extent and depth, or it could not remain free of ice. An approach northward from the eastern continent, would probably show the reality. Unless it be more accessible than by the opening at present discovered, it must continue an unknown realm, where the whales may luxuriate unmolested, and the seals and walrusses multiply at their leisure.—*Phil. North American.*

The vicinity of Sixteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia, like to have been the scene of something of a tragedy on Saturday morning. A young Irishman named Donnelly and countrywoman were both saved from an untimely end; thanks to bad shooting. It seems that the parties were acquainted in the old country, and that Donnelly was very anxious to obtain her consent to marry him—but she rejected the offer. After coming to the city his suit was renewed, with no better success. Yesterday they met at the corner of Sixteenth and Market streets, and he threw his arms around her and asked her if she would marry him. She replied in the negative, when the mad lover drew a double barrel pistol and fired one barrel in her face. Fortunately the ball did not hit its mark; but the lips of the intended victim were scorched by the flash. The lover was seized by the Police and carried off. On his way to prison he made an attempt on his own life, with a small pocket-pistol. He missed his mark, however, a second time.

Commendable Liberality.—The total amount of money thus far received by the New York "General Committee" for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in Virginia, is $41,827.45. A cargo of ice has also been contributed, besides large sums of money forwarded through other channels.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

The steamer Atlantic arrived this morning, with Liverpool dates to Oct. 6.

Commercial Intelligence.—**Another rise in the rate of discount is announced—the quotations being now 5½ per cent. Some commercial uneasiness is manifest. The Cotton market was depressed and prices were irregular.**

Deniston reports Cotton dull at a further decline of ⅛d. The market closed heavy. Sales of the week 40,800 bales.

Flour in better request. Corn quiet.

Consols closed at 87⅞.

From the Seat of War.—Sebastopol is to be blown up, and at last accounts the Allies were sinking mines for that purpose.

Gortschakoff's army was threatened by large forces of Allies from Eupatoria and Bakiah.

On the 29th of September the Russians were defeated near Eupatoria by the French cavalry. The Russians lost 50 killed and 105 prisoners. The French loss was 6 killed and 27 wounded.

SMALL PROSPECT OF PEACE.—The view taken in the following extract from a Paris letter, published in the National Intelligencer, seems to us to be well founded. And if it is, who can guess when the present destructive and expensive contest will come to an end? It is to be hoped that the world, and especially our own government, will be taught a lesson by this war, remembering, that "the beginning of strife is as when one ietteth out water."

The Paris writer says,—

"I consider the fall of Sebastopol as rendering the prospect of peace very gloomy and remote, and I really cannot see how or when this war is to end. The entire conquest of the Crimea would, in my opinion, render hopeless any prospect of peace. The Allies of course would never listen to any proposals for surrendering it by treaty to Russia, and the latter would be equally obdurate in refusing all negotiations which had for their basis the retention of the Crimea. Indeed, a peace on those terms would most probably cost the Czar his life and forfeit the throne to his family. If the Allies conquer the Crimea, as most probably they will, they can doubtless retain it; but at what cost and at what expense? The Emperor ALEXANDER will say to them: "Yes, you have conquered the territory, but you can and shall only retain it by keeping constantly there at least 200,000 men. I will continually harass and weary you out, even if you have that force always on hand, and I may even succeed in then expelling you, as I certainly will do if you materially reduce that number. I will never make peace without getting back the Crimea, and you may therefore calculate the value of your conquest, which, without any direct advantage to yourselves, you can only retain at such a cost of blood and treasure year after year, and if necessary generation after generation."

"Such is my view of the case, and that the very success of the Allies will render peace impossible. It will, then, become a question of endurance on the part of the belligerents; for all parties would suffer dreadfully under such a state of things. But I consider Russia invulnerable from her climate (to say nothing of her physical and other resources) from any outside attack upon the body of the empire, and that her powers of passive endurance are probably greater than that of either England or France. Besides, the risk of the war extending to other nations and becoming general is a matter of much more serious import to the Allies than to Russia, as the latter need not participate in such wars, but remain quietly at home to defend her own territory, which none can assault with impunity, except perhaps in Poland, which is her most vulnerable point, but the loss of which would not materially weaken her.

"We may safely put down the expenditures for this war by France at three hundred millions of dollars per annum, and as much more for England."

What Now?—The U. S. Consul at Panama (a despatch from New Orleans says) has struck his flag. Been insulted by the Government there,—but how, or what for, it is not stated. Hot water seems to be the natural element for Consuls now-a-days.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.

Later from Texas—Battle between the Texas Rangers and the Indians.—Galveston dates to the 14th have been received. Captain Callahan, of the Texas Rangers, has had a battle with a party of seven hundred Mexicans and Indians, in which four Texans and forty of the enemy were killed. The enemy finally retreated; and Captain Callahan calls on Texas for further assistance in his efforts to exterminate the Indians, who avow their intention to kill, as they go, all with whom they meet. Another attack from them was expected.

The battle above referred to occurred at Eagle Pass on the 4th inst.

Prohibitory Laws.—The friends of temperance every where ought by this time to be convinced that laws may be enacted on the subject of the sale of liquors which cannot be enforced. The results of the elections in every State where the question has been tested have demonstrated beyond a doubt that even temperate men will revolt at unreasonable and arbitrary restraints upon the appetite. The Democrats have been fortunate enough to take the popular side of the question, and have greatly profited by it. In truth, they are a lucky party. They generally get the benefit of all outside issues, and, when in a tottering condition, and frequently set upon their legs by the indiscretions of their adversaries. How large a per centage of their majorities in Maine and Pennsylvania may be ascribed to the hostility of the voters to any legislative restrictions upon their habits and appetites it is scarcely worth while now to inquire. It is enough that the paralyzed body has been galvanized, and that new vitality has been imparted to what a year ago was quite a feeble organization.—*Nat. Int.*

Scaling Turtles.—The tortoise shell of commerce is merely the scales that cover the bony shield of the turtle. These scales are 13 in number, varying from an eighth to a quarter of an inch in thickness. A large turtle will furnish about eight pounds. To detach this shell from the living animal is a cruel process, which it made my flesh creep to witness. The fishers do not kill the turtles; did they do so, they in a few years would exterminate them. When the turtle is caught they fasten him, and cover his back with dry leaves or grass, to which they set fire. The heat causes the plates to separate at their joints. A large knife is then carefully inserted horizontally beneath them, and the laminæ lifted from the back, care being taken not to injure the shell by too much heat, nor to force it off until the heat has fully prepared it for separation. Many turtles die under this cruel operation, but instances are numerous in which they have been caught a second time, with the outer coating reproduced; but in such cases, instead of 13 pieces, it is a single piece. Had the poor turtles the power of shrieking, they would have made that barren island a very hell with their cries of torture.—*Bard's Adventures on the Mosquito Shore.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editors of the Observer.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Oct. 13, 1855.

For 24 years I have been a reader of the "Observer." At home I give to it a hearty greeting—abroad I bear to it a fond remembrance: this is the only excuse I have to offer for addressing you from the land of *Fusion*. In traveling from Wilmington to Faison's Depot, I was reminded of a remark made in one of your "annual letters," some 8 years ago, that traveling, or rather the scenery of the Hudson, to be fully enjoyed should be seen in the company of Ladies as traveling companions. At that point in my pilgrimage, my dreary prospect for a lonely ride was dissipated by my friend Mr. F. and Lady, and Miss H. becoming my traveling companions as far as Philadelphia; and better or more agreeable and interesting companions would be hard to find. In fact, so much pleasure did I derive from their society, that I have even thus soon forgiven Miss H. for requesting me *not* to attempt to pass myself off for nearer kin than a Pa or an old Uncle.

On reaching the Richmond eating House, we discussed the opinions and experience of the Observer; but as necessity knows no law, we determined to shut our eyes and go it blind, so far as a cup of tea or coffee was concerned; and now we can add our experience to yours, and unite with you in saying, it is a miserable House.

Soon after entering the Astor House at New York, I heard a female voice say, "It is Mr. ——," and on casting my eyes in the direction of the speaker, I was rejoiced to see a couple of brides and bridegrooms, late from the sunny south—who seemed equally glad to see and hear from their "happy homes."

The Rail Road from New York to this City runs over a beautiful farming country, interspersed with hill and dale, the latter of which at several points are covered with water flooded back by the arms or inlets from the sea; but even this is overcome by Yankee ingenuity, and wherever it is practicable, the land is reclaimed by means of of canals, which leave large portions of the marshes uncovered by water, and these yield large and profitable crops of hay.

All along the line of the Road, large and flourishing towns and villages have sprung up, where various kinds of goods, fabrics, and utensils are manufactured. On every hill-side and in every vale you can see tasteful cottages and beautiful mansions. Each house appears to have its plat of ground, every inch of which is under cultivation and teeming with rich and luxuriant crops.

The fields are all divided by low fences, three rails high, or by rock walls, one and a half or two feet high; and within those enclosures horses and cattle luxuriate on rich green pasturage without a wish to roam: otherwise it seems to me they could step over those low enclosures at pleasure, and exchange from grass to corn, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips or any of the many other cerial and vegetable products of the prolific soil. Certain I am, our southern cattle and stock could never be made to understand that these low fences and walls were designed either to keep them in or out, and they would be found roaming at pleasure over the fields, as if on a level plain.

The stone walls must have been the work of the painstaking steady energy of the past generation. The present generation live too fast to find time to pick up small rocks from the land with which to build dry walls.

Soon after passing Hartford we cross the Connecticut River, and run along its margin to Springfield. From Hartford to the Falls of the river, there is a canal adapted to steam boats about the size of the Brothers and J. R. Grist. The locks and dams are all built of solid rock, and are in good repair, and yet not a Steamer plies on the River. Three of those that formerly were profitably employed here, now float upon the Cape Fear. I naturally asked why this was? and found but one response, viz: "The Rail Road is so much more expeditious and certain, and almost as cheap, it has monopolized all the business." From this experience let the friends of your Rail Road take fresh courage.

Springfield lies in the Valley of the Connecticut River upon its northern side. It is the great Emporium of Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Rail Roads. Scarcely an hour passes but you hear the shrill whistle, the train bearing either a stream of passengers, or else the products or the growth or manufacture of this and the adjacent States. The streets are not numerous, but they are alive with the bustle and the hum of business. The style of architecture is diversified, and embraces within its range samples of the solid, comfortable, showy, airy, and tasteful. A hill greatly resembling Haymount rises on the north-east of the city, the summit of which is crowned by the U. S. Springfield Armory, for the fabrication of guns, carabines, bayonets and swords.

The group of buildings covers some 25 or 30 Acres. Many mechanics are here employed, some on wood but the greater number seem to be workers in brass and iron. The machinery operates by steam power, and though interesting to witness, yet I fear my knowledge of mechanism is too limited to admit of my describing what I saw.

The buildings are more numerous than the Fayetteville Arsenal, but are inferior in point of symmetry and proportion as well as in architectural beauty, effect and design; for which you are indebted to the scientific skill of Wm. Bell, Esq., and to the taste of Captain Bradford, under whose joint talents your works progressed.

I ascended the tower of the principal building, and had the pleasure of overlooking the city and seeing the Connecticut river for miles as it flows down the valley towards the ocean: on either hand, at a distance of about 12 miles from the city, a circular range of hills and mountains loom up towards the heavens, and prevent a more extended view of a truly lovely and almost sublime scene.

A sight of the works carried on here makes me more anxious than ever, that the original act of Congress making Fayetteville Arsenal one of fabrication and construction shall be carried out. Your citizens should appeal to Gov. Winslow to exert his powers and talents in having the matter carried through, and my opinion is that he will cheerfully do all that can be done for that object.

I visited the American Machine Shop, of which P. B. Tyler is chief designer and principal superintendent, aided by Mr. Reynolds, likewise noted far mechanical talent. Here I found about 80 apprentices, from all parts of the globe, and from nearly every State in the Union; the one from North Carolina was truly glad to see me, but it took me time to recognize him through the smut and oil, and working dress, in which I had not previously seen him.

Having seen the Lions of Springfield at a cost of 20 *cents*, I rode out to Chicopee and Chicopee Falls, two thriving manufacturing Towns on the Chicopee River, about a mile apart, and some six miles from Springfield. In these villages there are some 20 establishments of various kinds, and all the water power is supplied from one canal. They are two sequestered New England villages, in one of which I met kind friends, and but for the rainy weather I might have bored your readers with another page.

Winter is fairly set in; the leaves are [illegible] yellow, and fast falling to the ground, which is quite in contrast with the Cape Fear a week ago.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1855.

I reached here this morning, and for the first time had the pleasure of hearing Dr Hawks. He is truly an honor to his native State, and excels in the appropriate use of language any man I have heard. A rich fancy, brilliant imagination, blended with a sound judgment and practical sense, are his striking characteristics, which render him an acceptable and useful Minister. Within the bounds of his parish there are 800 souls who do not attend any place of worship. They are mostly English and Irish, and I was glad to hear him say, there were in this number but 11 Scotch. He has a Missionary in the field, and his Church is in part pledged to sustain him.

In the afternoon the rain prevented my hearing a distinguished Presbyterian as I designed doing. At night I went to the Tabernacle, and heard a really plain, practical discourse. The audience seemed at their ease, and appeared to come and go at pleasure.

Yours truly, B.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR

Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

RALEIGH, Oct. 16.

I had only time to take a cursory glance at the numerous articles on exhibition. Upon entering the spacious grounds my attention was first directed to the stock, and highly gratified I was to behold such handsome specimens of horses and cattle.

I first noticed a beautiful brood chesnut sorrel mare, exhibited by Paul Cameron, of Orange; next the fine gray stallion "John Randolph," owned by Solomon Bryant of —— county; then came a splendid Morgan stallion, a deep chesnut sorrel, exhibited by F. M. Parker, of Halifax, N. C.; then followed quite a large number of specimens of fine cattle, sheep, hogs, calves, &c., &c., which to particularize might render my communication unnecessarily long and tedious.

In the carriage department I saw some of the most beautiful buggies and carriages that can possibly be found in our Southern country.

There were also two elegantly constructed close family carriages, the manufacturers of which are southern men, resident in this State. One of these carriages was manufactured by Messrs. Dibble & Bro., of Kinston, and the other by A. A. McKethan, of Fayetteville. The Messrs. Dibble propose to sell their magnificent vehicle for the round sum of $1250; the seemingly high price of which will give your readers some faint idea, at least, of its gorgeousness and elegance.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

RALEIGH, Oct. 17, 1855.

Dear Express.—The weather to-day is more propitious and charming than it was on yesterday, the air being delightfully pleasant, and scarcely a cloud discernible.

There has been a perfect avalanche of arrivals since 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The railroad cars on both roads have been crowded on each regular and extra train last night and to-day, besides which, hundreds, and perhaps with truth I might add thousands, have been pouring in from the counties of Wake, Granville, Johnston, Chatham, Franklin and Nash.

The grounds have presented an animating and cheering appearance.

Floral Hall was this morning thrown open for the reception of visiters. The room is quite spacious and pleasant, but what shall I say of its unnumbered contents? Soon after entering the Hall my attention was directed to many handsome specimens of baskets, embroideries, worked capes, collars, counterpanes, bed quilts, etc. I observed also in another part of the Hall a pair of very nice silk socks, and a pair of black mitts, which a young lady advised me were made of silk raised in Wake county, and by a very aged lady, (Mrs. Lucy Savage) who has nearly reached her four-score years.

My attention was subsequently called to a very pretty tippet, exhibited by Mrs. J. C. Patridge, of this city. It is made of Brahma Pootra feathers, and neatly lined with blue silk. But there were so many objects that arrested my attention, a reference to each would occupy too much space in your journal.

The exhibition in the fruit line, too, is a very good one. I saw some fifty different varieties of apples, from the extensive nurseries of the Messrs. Lindley, of Chatham. There were also fine specimens of pears—some of which were of mammoth size—besides a variety of other fruits, such as peaches, figs, pomegranates, and chestnuts, very large and in the burr; and then, too, jars of sweetmeats, preserves, &c., which looked remarkably well, and confirmed a fact, generally acknowledged, that the ladies are hard to beat in the preparation of the many good things which are so much relished and enjoyed by us all.

There was on the course a very fine trotting match, which attracted very general attention, and seemed to elicit much interest from the spectators.

In my walks around the exhibition, I have been surprised to find that there are so few articles sent on from our State and city. It was not the case last October. Petersburg, then, was well repesented, and the many and various articles to be seen from the Cockade City attracted no small degree of attention.

W. D. Cooke, Esq., the indefatigable superintendant of the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind of this State, has on exhibition at the Fair a finely drawn map of N. C.

The Agricultural Society held a meeting last night in the Hall of the House of Commons. Ex-Chief Justice Ruffin, the President of the Society, occupied the chair. The attendance was very large, and of course much interest was manifested in the proceedings, though there was no subject of great importance acted on. The subject of selecting an Agricultural Journal as the organ of the Society was taken up, but a motion to defer to a subsequent time prevailed, and the matter was dropped. The "*Arator*" and the *Cultivator*," are the competitors, both wishing to be the recognized organ of the society.

Before leaving the Fair Grounds to-day, I noticed in friendly conversation, Governor Bragg and Hon. A. Dockery, who were a short time since rival candidates for the Gubernatorial honors. Yours &c.,

Senator Toombs, of Georgia, has accepted an invitation to deliver a lecture on slavery in Boston, in January next, extended to him and other distinguished southern gentlemen by a committee of the Anti-Slavery Society of Massachusetts.

TRUST SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House, on Tuesday of Superior Court week, at 12 o'clock, 110 Acres Land, with a good new two-story Dwelling, and convenient out houses. The property is three miles from Town, on the Northern Plank Road. Also, Horse and Wagon, Farming Utensils, &c. Also, at 3 o'clock at my Store, a Stock of Goods.

For the Trustee.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

Oct. 16. 45-tds

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 17, 1855. 1-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 22, 1855.

THE STATE REVENUE.—A paragraph copied into our paper attributed the increased revenue in part to the "re-assessment of the lands." The Greensborough Patriot corrects this by saying,—

"The *re-assessment* of lands had not taken place when the last summer's taxes were collected. The augmentation of the revenue from the lands and polls was owing to the *increase of taxes* on these sources, as provided for by the last Assembly, viz: 12 cents on the hundred dollars' valuation of land and 40 cents on the poll, instead of 6 and 20 as formerly.

"The *increased tax* on the *re-assessment*, as will be collected next summer, will still further increase the revenue of the State."

In the same paragraph, copied from the Wilmington Herald, the comparison made between the taxes paid by Cumberland county in 1854 and in 1855, did not do her justice. It said, "Cumberland, 1854, $6,143; 1855, $7,927 71." It should be recollected, that since the tax of 1854, Harnett county has been separated from Cumberland. Add the $1211 32 paid this year by Harnett to the $7,927 71 paid by Cumberland, and it makes $9,139 03 in 1855, against $6,143 in 1854, an increase of nearly $3000, or 50 per cent. Even with the loss of Harnett, Cumberland stands third on the list.

THE STATE FAIR.—The Raleigh papers brought us no particulars up to Saturday. We have copied, therefore, the material portions of the letters of the correspondent of the Petersburg Express. The writer of those letters (a Virginian,) expresses much satisfaction at the exhibition. Another Virginian, in the Petersburg Democrat, says that the Fair was a failure, "the articles being neither very numerous nor very superior." [This was perhaps owing to the absence of articles from Virginia, noticed by the other writer.] The Democrat's correspondent adds,—

"Apart from a splendid carriage exhibited by A. A. McKethan, of Fayetteville, N. C.—a handsome one by Dibble and Bros. of Kinston, and a beautiful buggy by Chas. J. Nelson of Greenville, I notified nothing else worthy of especial commendation. There is a pretty good show of Agricultural implements. The Cattle entries are miserably poor, with the exception of a Durham bull, and a very large cow belonging to a gentleman in Caswell. The swine representation is very feeble. Sheep no better. Horses, with here and there an exception, wretchedly inferior. The articles exhibited by the ladies are quite handsome. "Floral Hall" is fitted up in exquisite style, and is the most redeeming feature of the fair grounds. The women of the "Old North State" make a better exhibition than the men. Evidences of their talent and industry are numerous. They, no doubt, deserve the immortality in song which the illustrious Gaston has given them."

COAL.—The Schuylkill Canal last year transported more than 900,000 tons of coal from the mines to Philadelphia, and so far this year the transportation has exceeded that of the corresponding period of last year, 115,000 tons; so that it is likely that the year's business will considerably exceed a million of tons. The capacity of the Canal is two millions of tons a year.

When shall we see such a business done by our Deep River Coal region? Not very soon, perhaps, but we are hopeful of it in time. It is Coal and Iron, chiefly, which make Philadelphia and Pennsylvania what they are. Coal and Iron, in almost equal abundance, of superior quality, and nearer to market, we have. The same enterprize which has built up Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, would long since have made Fayetteville and North Carolina great and prosperous.

A year or two hence, when our rail road to the Coal Fields shall have been completed, we will begin to feel the vivifying influence.

RAIL ROADS *vs.* CANALS.—We find in one of our New York papers a statement showing an astonishing increase of transportation by rail road in that State, whilst the Canal freights are gradually diminishing. The Canal freights are stated only for nine months of each year, from January to October; whilst the rail road freights are for the entire year; but that does not affect the comparison—the increase of the one and the decrease of the other are plainly shown.

	Canal.	Rail Road.
1850	$2,158,184	$1,122,432
1851	2,398,541	2,102,453
1852	2,195,917	3,366,280
1853	2,231,086	4,824,519
1854	2,066,848	6,815,398

The railroads included in this statement are the Erie, the Central, and the Northern, which are the rivals of the Canal for the carrying trade between the seaboard and the Lakes, as well as for local freight. And only freight is included in the above figures.

It is manifest from these figures that water is too slow a medium for the convenience of the world in this "fast age."

What an encouragement do these figures hold out to us to go ahead with all possible speed with our Coal Mine road. It is true that there will be enough for both river and road, but the road will evidently be the preferred and preferable mode of transportation.

LONG CREEK.—The Wilmington Journal fails to reply to our question as to the truth of the story which records the valiant exploits of its Long Creek friends. We suppose, therefore, that it may be set down as History.

The Court of Claims met in Washington City on Wednesday last, and proceeded to business.

Among the gentlemen sworn in as Attorneys were the Hon. George E. Badger and the Hon. Reverdy Johnson. Mr. Badger was to appear on Thursday, says the Intelligencer, in a very important case, involving several millions of dollars, arising under the Florida Treaty of 1819.

A fire occurred in Richmond, Va., on Thursday morning last, which destroyed a number of wooden buildings and their contents. Loss $50,000; insured for $29,000. A white man and a negro were dangerously injured by a falling chimney.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.—The following, from the Philadelphia North American, gives an idea of what *reasonable* expectations the North entertains of the mode by which the two sections are to be reconciled:—

"Next to the foreign element in our civil condition, we regard the alienation and strife of the North and South in reference to the slavery question as the most portentous antagonism to our political peace and existence. That issue must in some manner be composed, or it will tear the country to pieces. But of this we may be satisfied, that it can never be settled by an unvarying and ceasless course of submissive concession on one side, and insolent, insatiable encroachment upon the other. The South must amicably relinquish what she has wrongfully acquired, or had dishonorably and craven yielded to her; the North must recover and maintain the rights she has lost in this controversy, and both must religiously respect and adhere to the final compromises which yet remain to be made in order to adjust the dispute between the two sections, before there can possibly be any durable state of harmony and accord attained. The next Congress seems likely to have its deliberations engrossed with this alarming question. We fear that the discussion will only inflame the public mind, and render still more impracticable the difficulty of a just agreement. But if the men of the North are true to the interests and sentiments of their section, and the men of the South exhibit no disposition to exact more than their rightful share of that which, whenever they are apprehensive of losing it, they are pleased to regard and speak of as the common heritage of all the people of the States, we may yet expect a reconciliation of differences which the whole country would hail as the inauguration of a blessed political millenium."

Now isn't that a pleasant prospect of peace and harmony? The South is to "relinquish what she has wrongfully acquired," (and she "*must*" do this "amicably,") to consent to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, to confess that she has been "insolent and insatiable in encroachments," —and to receive on her part—what? Her constitutional rights? Not at all. There is no mention made of indemnity for the thousands of slaves, worth millions of dollars, of which she has been robbed, and is every day robbed, after the following fashion:—

A Fugitive.—A vessel arrived in this harbor from a Southern port yesterday, having on board a fugitive slave, who had secreted himself on board previous to the sailing of the vessel. He had been transferred to an outward bound schooner, to be returned to the South, when a small boat, containing several members of the "Vigilance Committee," boarded the schooner, and took away the fugitive, who was subsequently started for Canada.—*Boston Atlas, Wednesday.*

There is, in short, no promise to her of any thing but *submission* to the wrongs she is daily experiencing. Believing this to be very much the temper of the North, and knowing that the South will not yield to it, we agree with that paper that the discussions of the next Congress are likely to render an agreement still more impracticable.

MR. WISE'S LETTER.—The characteristic letter of Mr. Wise to the Boston people has elicited much remark, both by way of commendation and of condemnation. We give the three following as specimens:

This from the Baltimore American:—

It must be regretted that any gentleman occupying the position of Mr. Wise would have signed his name to such a letter. Its harsh tone, unnecessary violence and foolish braggadocia, are equally reprehensible, and can only injure himself. The object of the Committee, and the propriety of Southern men visiting Boston for the purpose of lecturing upon the question of slavery, may be doubted, but a respectful invitation, couched in the language used by gentlemen, and not contemplating a purpose inherently bad or disgraceful, deserves and should receive a respectful reply. Differences of opinion, even as broad as those which separate Mr. Wise from the Boston Committee, cannot justify the absence of courtesy. The reply of Mr. Wise, as he well knew, will receive the widest publication, it will be read not only by the Committee whom it was his purpose to insult, but by thousands of honest, Union-loving, conservative men of the North, men who are just now endeavoring, and not without some success, to stem the tide of fusion and black republicanism, and it will be to them a cause of reproach and regret that whilst the North has a Wade who declares that he "goes for no Union at all but for *fight*," the South has a Wise who in the same spirit, presents as his phase of the subject so great a readiness to "*fight* if we must." We do not know whether "Only, near Onancock," is ever penetrated by the newspapers, but we imagine if Mr. Wise could read half the comments that will be drawn forth by this letter from those whose opinions he ought to value, he will regret that in a moment of undue excitement and to gratify an exaggerated liking for wordy warfare, he permitted himself to appear before the public in a letter which has more of the attributes of passion and prejudice than the calm courtesy that befits the public man, even when addressing an opponent or refuting an imputation.

And now for the other side, from the Petersburg Intelligencer:—

Give the Devil his Due.—We are taught to "love mercy and do justice," and no matter how often we may have fallen short in our obedience to this golden rule, we try once in a while at least to come up to it and acknowledge its binding force. It is in this spirit that we publish Mr. Wise's admirable letter to the abolition scamps in Boston, who have been inviting Southern Slaveholders to lecture on the subject of Slavery; thus adding insult to the injuries which they inflict and propose to multiply on Southern Rights and Property. It is not sufficient for these emissaries of Satan to hatch at home treasonable plots against the Union and the South, but they must forsooth ask Southern men to go to Boston and there submit to an assumed jurisdiction on the question of slavery and try conclusions with such cattle as Greely, Beecher and their fellow conspirators. We were surprised at the countenance given to these fellows by Judge Butler, of South Carolina, whose letter was any thing but such as should have been written by a Southern man. Politeness is utterly wasted on such a clanjamphry of Yankee scamps and traitors.

And lastly, hear the N. Y. Evening Post, (Loco:)

"If our readers wish to read a specimen of Virginia breeding in high places, they will please turn to the letter, in another column, from Henry A. Wise, in reply to an invitation to lecture before the Boston Anti-Slavery Lecture Committee this winter. The most charitable construction we can put upon the document is that its author was intoxicated when he wrote it. He certainly cannot be such a thorough-paced blackguard when he is in the possession of all his faculties, as the last sentence of his letter wouldindicate.

"Yet in this, perhaps, we are mistaken, for the man who murdered Cilley ought to be capable of penning just such a paragraph, and publishing it without a blush."

A great "American" meeting was held in New York on Wednesday last. The Express says, "Nothing like it has been seen here since the monster Park Meetings for Henry Clay, during the memorable campaign of '44."

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENTS.—A northern paper makes a very sensible appeal to the managers and proprietors of railroads, to consider how much they lose by the frequency of accidents deterring people from travelling. A pleasure trip is not apt to be very pleasant so long as there is a perpetual fear of being killed or maimed by a collision or by running off the track. People of course will be loth to enjoy that kind of *pleasure*. The consequence undoubtedly is, that many do not travel who would be glad to do so if there were a greater assurance of safety. The receipts of the road are so much less—probably millions of dollars less, from all the roads in the country.

The proprietors of rail roads have reason, therefore, even on this view, to provide all possible means of safety. But besides this, every accident involves a direct loss of a locomotive, or a car or two, and a contingent loss of a hundred or two thousand dollars in damages for the loss of life or limb. There is not a leading road in the country, therefore, that would not find it a matter of economy to spend ten, or twenty, or fifty thousand dollars a year in providing guards against accidents.

It has occurred to us that every company should be required, by law, to fence in its road, so as to keep cattle off the track. More accidents occur from running over cattle which have strolled upon the track than from any other one cause. And more enmity has been excited against rail roads, among those whose cattle have been killed, by this than by any other cause. It has been ascertained that persons have, in revenge for the loss of cattle, placed obstructions on roads, by which whole trains have been thrown off and lives lost. In the Northern States generally, cattle are not allowed by law to run at large beyond the owner's premises. Yet in many if not most cases at the North, rail roads are fenced in to keep cattle off. How much more necessary at the South, where there is no law against turning cattle out on the highway.

Another thing. On some roads at the North —we may specify the Hudson river road—a man is stationed at every mile, whose duty it is to see whether the road within his mile is in order, and to wave a white flag to an approaching train if it is in order, and a red flag if it is not. The result of this and other such wise precautions is, that though that is one of the most travelled roads in the country, and the speed on it more than forty miles an hour, there is scarcely ever an accident on it, and never one of those terrible ones in which people are slaughtered by wholesale.

Such precautions as the above mentioned would cost something, but we verily believe they would be economical in a pecuniary point of view, to say nothing of the lives they would be the means of saving.

As to the New Jersey monoply, which owns the Camden and Amboy line and we know not how many others all running between Philadelphia and New York, we may mention a little of our experience. We passed over the Camden and Amboy line most pleasantly, a short time before the late "accident." Shortly after that accident, in coming South, it happened that we came by another of their lines, from Jersey City by Tacony. When night came on, about an hour before taking the boat at Tacony, this rich corporation, making its millions annually, lighted the cars with four ends of miserable tallow candles! And on the promenade deck of the boat, where were seated some hundreds of passengers for nearly an hour, there was not a glimmer of light! On approaching Philadelphia the passengers were called down to the lower deck to select their baggage, and there was *one* lamp to assist in that troublesome operation! Such wretched parsimony ought to be hooted out of countenance.

INVASION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—the spindle and the loom were long ago wrested from the dominion of women. She gave them up with reluctance, no doubt; but being beaten out of sight by machinery, she could not help herself. She had still the sewing needle and the knittiug needle to fall back upon. But these too, in their turn, are vanishing. In the great exhibition of the American Institute at New York are no less than six different kinds of Sewing Machines, and one knitting machine, with which a lady can knit a pair of large sized stockings in *one hour*.

As to the sewing machines, they are getting into very general and profitable use at the North. The ready-made shirts, &c., with which the South and West are flooded, are nearly all made by these machines; and even ladies' dresses are made by them. We heard of one in an extensive mantua-making establishment in New York which did the work of eight girls.

There was a disgraceful election riot in Baltimore on Wednesday. A man named George Konig was dangerously wounded, and several others were more or less injured. Pistols were freely used.

NEW YORK, October 19.

Distressing Occurrence.—A fire in State street this morning caused the death of two women and three children, who, being unable to escape, perished in the flames. Another woman leaped from the window and was much injured. Another was rescued and carried to the hospital in a dying condition.

An Irishman and a Frenchman were to be hanged together. The latter was strongly affected by his situation, while Paddy took it very easy, and told his companion to keep up his pluck, for it was nothing at all to be hanged. "Ah," replied the Frenchman, "zare be une grande difference between you and me, for ze Irishman are used to it.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 18.

Dear Express.—This is the third day of the Fair, and it is by far the most interesting of the three. The immense multitudes that wended their way to the extensive and beautiful grounds, attested the intensity of interest in seeing the numerous objects on exhibition, and besides evinced the deep concern felt by the sons and daughters of the good old North State, in the success of every effort that is made to promote the great cause of Agriculture.

The Annual Address was delivered to-day. The speaker, Ex-Chief Justice Ruffin, reached the stand, accompanied by several gentlemen, who were seated with him in a splendid carriage, the band playing "Hail Columbia."

After a lapse of a few moments, the venerable and distinguished speaker rose. His appearance before the vast audience was hailed with feelings of joy and delight, for the people of North Carolina not only know Judge Ruffin, but they *love* him. I wish it was in my power to give a sketch of his interesting and able speech, for I feel assured that it would be time well expended in furnishing your readers with even a synopsis; but I was most unfavorably situated during its delivery, being under the necessity of standing for about one-third of the time, exposed to the rays of a scorching sun. I but express the general opinion of the audience when I pronounce it an effort of much ability, and one that will if possible *increase* the fame of its distinguished author. After the close of the address that *glorious* old air which every son of North Carolina loves so well, "The Old North State," was played in fine style.

The Agricultural Society held another meeting at the State House last night. The attendance was large, and the proceedings exceedingly interesting. Addresses were delivered by several eminent citizens. Among the speakers I observed, Ex-Governors Morehead and Graham, Hon. A. W. Venable and others. North Carolina may well be proud of such men, for they reflect credit on her. The election of officers was the main item of business transacted. The following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing twelve months:

President.—Thomas Ruffin, of Alamance.

Vice Presidents.—John S. Dancy, of Edgecombe; R. H. Smith, of Halifax; Wm. A. Graham, of Orange; Dr. W. R. Holt, of Davidson.

Corresponding Secretary.—T. J. Lemay.

Treasurer.—J. F. Hutchins.

The meeting adjourned about 10 o'clock after a most pleasant, harmonious and agreeable session.

Among much other important business transacted, was a reduction in the amount prescribed to constitute membership in the Society. The sum has been reduced from $3 to $2; and the motion to this effect was passed almost unanimously. It is confidently believed that this amount will largely augment the receipts, and render the Society more popular with the Farmers and all classes. The present membership does not reach 600, but it is thought by many, that under the new arrangement it will soon be nearer 1200 than 600.

The number of persons who attended the Fair to-day has been variously estimated. Many put the number at five thousand; others at eight thousand, while some think the number was still larger; my individual opinion is that ten thousand persons were on the ground! At any rate there was a vast multitude—the spacious grounds were literally thronged with men women and children of all ages and conditions. While on this subject, it might be well to advert to the many pretty ladies that graced the grounds with their presence; but as the old North State has always been renowned for the loveliness and beauty of her daughters, it is not necessary for me to do more than make a passing notice of them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.

Engagement Between the U. S. Steamer Powhatan and a Fleet of Pirates.—The navy Department has advices of an engagement between the U. S. Steamer Powhatan and a large fleet of piratical war-junks in the Chinese seas, near Hong Kong, which resulted in the destruction of ten war-junks averaging eighteen guns each, from six to sixty-eight pounders. Sixteen of the smaller junks escaped. It is thought that between five and six hundred pirates were killed or wounded. The Powhatan had two killed and twelve wounded seriously. Among the latter were Lieuts. Pegram and Rolands.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

The "Free Love" League.—For some time past, reports have appeared in the papers of this city of the doings of an association called the Free Love League, from which revelations it would appear that it is not necessary to go to Salt Lake to find gross sensuality figuring under specious and plausible names. A wholesale arrest was made by the police last night at Taylor's Saloon, (a fashionable resort,) of the desciples of this Free Love School. Several respectable females and strong minded women were lodged in prison. Great excitement exists with regard to the matter.

[The persons arrested were Albert Brisbane, Thomas Harland, John Henderson and Ben Henderson. The charges were fighting, and resisting the officers. Brisbane was discharged the next morning. The others were held to bail in $300 each. We do not see that anything was done with the women.

The arrest occurred at a meeting of the "Free Love" people, including 50 women. 1000 spectators were present, having paid 50 cents each. The hooting of the crowd brought on the disturbance.]

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday evening last, Mr. JONATHAN HOLLINGSWORTH.

In this vicinity, on Friday morning last, Mr. CHAS. McIVER.

In this town, on Saturday last, FRANCES ANN, daughter of Robt. and Susan Mitchell, aged 2 years, 2 months and 21 days.

In Sawney's Neck, Bladen county, on the 15th inst., of chronic asthma, Mrs. JANE AVERITT, consort of John Averitt, Esq., in the 64th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Banks' Line. Oct. 19.—Str. Brothers, with goods for F Miller, C B Mallett, W H Tillinghast, D Murphy, R T Long, C Banks, J & R Gilchrist, C Goddard, C W Andrews, A J Woodward, Webb & Bro, J N Smith, S T Hawley & Son, R Jones, S Coffin, R C Lindsay, W Draughon, J Kyle, R D Schwinitz, E H Wharton, J C Thomson, Martin, Bitting & Co, J W Bitting, J O Ross, W A Lash, W O Smith, W H Britton, J & V W Perry, Lehman & Butner. J W Thomas, A Brower, Welsh & Rice, W & A Welsh, J W Field, Lash & Moore, Elkin Co, J J Leach, Yadkin Co, Tomlinson, English & Co, S J Hinsdale, L V Blum, Hauser & Wilson, J Keith, Silver Hill Cc, New Market Foundry, Beasley & Houston.

Lutterloh & Co.'s Line. Oct. 20.—Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for H & E J Lilly, G Bonner, Palmer & Chamber, S W Tillinghast & Co, E J Hale & Son, D Clark, A Johnson, Jr, J Kyle, P P Johnson, W H Carver, T M Jones, J & F Garrett, S Young, T C Blake, J W Powers & Co, J L Bryan, F Miller, C T Haigh & Sons, F L Gorrell, D Murphy, Bailey & Bingham, Jerrall & Albertson, Wm Booth.

☞ The River still very low.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—October 22.

BACON—	13 a 14	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	25 a	Cuba	40 a 42
CANDLES—E. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans	45 a 48
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1 10
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Tanners'	75 a 1 00
Laguira	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo	00 a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 75 a 0 00
COTTON—		Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0 00
Fair to Good	8½ a	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.	8 a 8½	Flaxseed	1 25 a 0 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, prlb.	12½ a 15
Gunny	18 a 20	SHOT—	
Dundee	18 a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00
Burlaps	00 a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0 00
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10	17 a 18	Peach Brandy	60 a 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	50 a
Bro. Sheetings	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 52
Osnaburgs	9½ a 10	Northern "	50 a 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50
Family	8 50 a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6 00
Superfine	8 25 a 0 00	American Gin	75 a 80
Fine	8 00 a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched	7 75 a 0 00	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf	11 a 12
Corn	65 a 70	Crushed	10 a 11
Wheat	1 50 a 0 00	St. Croix	9½ a 10
Oats	40 a 45	Porto Rico	8½ a 10
Peas	70 a 0 00	New Orleans	8 a 8½
Rye	90 a 1 00	TALLOW—	10 a 11
HYDES—Dry	8 a 10	TOBACCO—	
Green	4 a 5	Leaf	00 a 00
IRON—		Manufactured	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar	5½ a 6	WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a $2½
Ditto, wide	6½ a 7	WINDOW GLASS—	
English	4 a 4½	8 x 10	$2½ a $2½
LARD—	0 a 13	10 x 12	$2½ a 00
LEAD—	8½ a 00	WOOL—	14 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Unsettled; a few lots of common have been sold for less than quotations.

Cotton—The late European news put cotton down in New York ½: since the news has been received here we have heard of no sales. It may be that our present figures are over the market.

Flour—We advance our figures; sales this morning about our quotations.

Corn—Steady.

Wheat—No change.

Turpentine and Spirits unchanged.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

No sale of Turpentine on Saturday; only one parcel in market, for which previous price offered. Spirits 43, quiet. Rosin 1 30. Tar 2 30. Bacon hams 17. Cotton 8¾ to 9.

At New York, Flour is lower; Southern 8 81 to 10 57, Corn 87 to 93. Cotton has further declined; middling 9¼. Spirits Turpentine 45 to 46. Rosin 1 70 to 1 72.

At Charleston, cotton has declined; sales at 8½ to 9¼. Total receipts of cotton, 298,855 bales, against 147,352 last year. Increase 151,503.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 17.—Brig Reuben Carver from Boston; Schrs. Look Here from Philadelphia, Adele from New York. 18.—Schr. Col John McRae from Boston, J. H. Flanner from Philadelphia. 19.—Brig Lydia Stover from Portland, Me., Louisa Sears from Boston; Schrs. L. S. Levering and J. S. Wilson from New York, N. Berry from Camden, Me.

FOR SALE.

50 TONS PERUVIAN GUANO, by
AUG. W. STEEL.
Oct. 22. 46-3w

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. T. C. FANNING, assisted by his Daughter, respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, that he will form classes for instruction in the

MODERN DANCES OF THE DAY,
AT THE FAYETTEVILLE HALL.

The Dances to be taught are: Quadrilles, Waltzes, Schottisch Polka, Mazurka, Polka Mazurka, Redowa, Esmaralda, Gorlitza, German Gallopade, Bolera, and Polka Redowa.

The regular days will be as follows:

For Ladies, Misses, and young Masters: Mondays, commencing at 4 P. M., and Saturdays at 8 P. M.

Gentlemen's Class: Mondays and Saturdays at 7 P. M. Social Soirees every Friday evening, commencing at 7 P. M. Parents and Guardians are respectfully invited to attend.

Those having Children and wishing them to attend, can leave their names at the Fayetteville Hotel with the Messrs. Roberts, or address the subscriber at Room No. 52, Fayetteville Hotel, where he may be found.

Terms:—TEN DOLLARS.

N. B. The first Class will meet Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 4 P. M. Gentlemen's Class at 7 P. M., same day. Due notice will be given of the first Soiree.

T. C. FANNING.
Oct. 16. 1t

MILTON, N. C., Oct. 15, 1855.

I have known Mr. T. C. Fanning of New York, for the last six or seven years, and as regards his qualifications as a polished Dancer, I have never yet seen his equal. I can recommend Mr. Fanning to my friends with confidence, and assure them that they will find him to be a gentleman. JOHN WORD.

Town papers 1 time.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
Oct. 17, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared payable at the principal Bank and Branches, on and after the 1st November next. H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.
Oct. 18. 46-t1N

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.

FOR the SECOND TIME this season, I have returned from the Northern Cities with one of the *Largest, Cheapest* and *Most Fashionable* STOCKS OF

Ready-Made Clothing

ever exhibited in this place. Amongst which may be found

Black, Brown and Blue Dress and Frock Coats from	$10 to $25
Various colors of Business Coats	5 to 10
Cassimere and Melton Cloth "	6 to 10
Light Fall Over "	7 to 14
Black and Blue Bang-Up "	12 to 22
Pilot and Beaver "	7 to 20
Cloth and Pilot Talmas and Opera Cloaks	9 to 20
Plain and Fancy Cassimere Pants	3 to 9
Black French Doeskin "	5 to 9
Silk Plush and Velvet Vests	3 to 8
Cassimere and Cloth "	2 to 4
Silks, Satins, &c.	2 to 6

And a very extensive assortment of

Boy's and Servant's Clothing.

Also, constantly on hand a great variety of Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket Handk'fs, Kid Gloves, and other

FURNISHING GOODS.

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Fine Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Walking Canes, Silk and Gingham, Umbrellas, Looking Glasses, IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS, and Fancy Goods,

India Rubber Over-Coats, Leggins and Sandals, Oil-Cloth Coats, Pants and Jackets, &c.

Call and satisfy your wants, this being the only House of the kind in this place where a general assortment is kept, and almost every body can get suited.

GEORGE BRANDT.

South-side of Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.
Oct 22, 1855. 46-t1J

DISEASES OF A PULMONARY CHARACTER,

PREVENTED, AND AN ELEGANCE OF FIGURE ACQUIRED, by those who have weak, contracted chests, and are round or stoop shouldered, by wearing "VANHORN'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDER OR ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACE, adapted to adults of both sexes," and invaluable for children when growing, to improve their form. They are light and elastic, and interfere with no style of dress. The gentleman's Brace answers as a substitute for suspenders. Size required in inches, around the chest and waist; forwarded per mail, free of charge. Ladies' and Gents' $3; Children's $2 50. C. W. VANHORN & CO.
32 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia.
Oct. 16, 1855. 45 6mi

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will by promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction,

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience. I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Oct 15. 46-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.
Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 46-tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received his stock of Fall and Winter Goods, embracing the greatest *VARIETY* ever offered by him. In the above Stock may be found every variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS:

Such as Plain, Brocade and *Moir Antique* SILKS; Plain and Black Watered ditto; Plain, Plaid and Brocade MERINOS; a few very handsome Embroidered Merino ROBES, (something entirely new;) a splendid assortment of the latest styles of Ladies' CLOAKS and TALMAS.

He invites particular attention to his RICH stock of

EMBROIDERIES,

Embroidered Skirts and Evening Dresses; (new style) Head Dresses, &c., &c.

Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes;
Men's, Youths' and Boys'

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Made in the LATEST STYLES and WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.

The above Stock embraces everything called for in the Dry-Goods Line, and will be sold at very low prices. The public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 23, 1855. 39-1mi

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Maj. Neill McLean for certain purposes therein specified, I will proceed to sell at public sale, on the 7th day of Nov. 1855, at said Neill McLean's Turpentine Distillery, several tracts of LAND, and the following personal property, viz: Fourteen mules, three horses, four road wagons, two timber wagons, two turpentine stills, with all their fixtures, fifteen head of cattle, forty head of hogs, household and kitchen furniture of every kind and description, one buggy and harness, and farming utensils of various kinds. Terms made known on the day of sale. Persons having claims against the said Neill McLean are requested to present them on or before the day of sale, to the Trustee, as the business will be closed as soon as possible. The sale to continue from day to day until the property is disposed of.

M. McKAY, Trustee.
Summerville, Oct. 15, 1855. 45-ts

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 7th of October, 1855, a bound boy named Ingram Boudon. He is a very bright mulatto, and will probably try to pass for a white man. He is nineteen years old, about five feet seven inches high, weighs 150 lbs., and has a down look. He had on when he left, a black cotton hat, a green calico coat nearly new, and dark pantaloons. He will probably alter his name. I forewarn all persons from harboring him. I will give the above reward to any person bringing him to me, or lodging him in any jail so that I get him. He is probably lurking about in Caswell, or gone towards Fayetteville. WM. P. McDANIEL.
Lindley's Store, Alamance, Oct 15. 45-3t

SUPERIOR FRENCH TRUSSES.

Successful Treatment of Hernia!

THIS article, from its extreme neatness and lightness, *weighing only three ounces*, and its *successful treatment of the most difficult cases of Hernia*, has won for it the highest praise from Physicians, both in this country and in Europe, over the heavy, clumsy Truss heretofore worn, for Rupture. It has no superior in the treatment of Hernia. Forwarded per mail free of charge. Single Truss $5, Double $8. State which side is affected; and size around Hips.

We also manufacture Trusses of all descriptions, from infant to an adult in size. Elastic Lace Utero-Abdominal supporters (for falling of the womb,) highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. They do not chafe the hips as those constructed with steel springs which makes them very unpleasant to wear.

Elastic Net Stockings, for Varicose Veins, Dropsical Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Weakness at knee and ankle joint. This is a very superior article, and highly recommended by physicians. Instruments for Curvature of the Spine, Club Foot, Weak Ankles in Children. Suspensory Bandages, and also all descriptions of Instruments and Bandages manufactured for diseases that require mechanical aid for their relief.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of Trusses,
No 32 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia.
Oct 16, 1855. 45 6mi

BOOK AGENTS WANTED,

To obtain Subscribers for a Book that will be prized by every Literary and Reading Man as an important National Work,

BEING a CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE, embracing personal and critical notices of Authors, with passages from their writings from the earliest period to the present day, by E. A. & G. L. DUYCHINCK, with portraits of Authors, Views of Colleges and other Literary Institutions, vignettes of Residences, &c., with more than 400 Autographs.

The Book will be published by Mr. Chas. Scribner, New York, in two royal 8vo. volumes of over 1500 pages, printed on superfine paper and new type, will be ready on the 15th November, and sold exclusively by Agents; the subscription price is fixed at Seven Dollars.

A Circular giving full details of discount made to Agents, (who will find canvassing for this Book an unusually pleasant and profitable business,) duties required of them, &c., will be furnished to persons disposed to embark in the business by addressing the subscriber, General Agent for the States of New York, North and South Carolina and Georgia.

Applicants will please state what Districts they propose to canvass and whether they have before been engaged in the business.

O. A. ROORBACH,
145 Nassau St., New York.
Oct. 17. 46-3teod

VALUABLE LANDS
ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE Lands and Plantations known as the Roane and Blue Banks Plantations, are offered for sale. These lands lie only 15 miles above Wilmington, on the Cape Fear River, and extend out to the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and are of easy access to one of the best markets in the State of North Carolina. On the North side of the river, there are six hundred acres of the finest River Bottom Land in the State—about fifty acres of which are already cleared, and produce the finest sort of crops. One hundred acres more may be cleared, which is sufficiently elevated above the ordinary height of freshets to save the crops. The lands abound in Oak, Ash, and the finest kind of Cypress Timber.

On the South side of the River is situated the balance of the Lands, estimated at seven thousand five hundred acres, from which three fine settlements may be made. The upper portion, or Blue Banks, contains some two thousand acres or more—of which there are some one hundred and fifty acres now in cultivation, and is well adapted to corn, peas, potatoes and cotton. There is a large quantity of fine land yet to clear, the growth of which is pine, oak, hickory and dog-wood. South of this tract is the Roane Plantation, and adjoining the lowlands mentioned above, containing some two thousand four hundred acres, a small quantity of which is cleared, and considerable more yet to clear.

On this tract all the buildings and improvements are situated, consisting of a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Smoke-house, Corn-crib, Stables, and some fourteen negro houses, all of which are new and comfortable. There is a Turpentine Still and Fixtures, which will be sold with the land, if desired. There are also some eight tasks of Turpentine Boxes, some three tasks of which are old on the land.

The remainder of the lands lie adjoining this tract, and on Hood's Creek, containing some three thousand acres of unimproved Pine Lands, which would make a fine settlement, a portion of them being good farming lands, and on which several fine building lots could be had immediately on the Railroad, suitable for Summer Residences. Persons wishing to purchase such lands, will do well to call and examine the premises before making a location.

DAVID D. ALLEN, }
JAS. H. PRITCHETT, } Assignees.
Oct. 16. 44-tf

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company, the gentlemen whose names are published herewith, have been appointed Commissioners for receiving SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Capital Stock of said Company, and are authorized to act as such until the further order of the Board. All subscriptions therefore made to them, or either of them, and all receipts given by either of them to subscribers for the FIRST INSTALMENT of $2.50 per share, will be held valid by the Company.

H. W. GUION, President.

Commissioners:

Maj. D. C. McINTYRE, Commissioner at Large.

RICHMOND COUNTY.
ALFRED DOCKERY.
WALTER L. STEELE.
JAMES P. LEAK.
MIAL WALL.
JOHN W. COVINGTON.
WALTER F. LEAK.
R. D. DICKSON.
JOHN GILCHRIST.
THOMAS GIBSON.
J. T. ROPER.
C. W. McLAURIN.

ANSON COUNTY.
W. R. LEAK.
G. W. LITTLE.
G. W. COLE.
W. C. SMITH.
J. C. BENNETT.
PURDIE RICHARDSON.
HUGH A. CRAWFORD.
E. E. LILLY.

ROBESON COUNTY.
R. S. FRENCH.
THOMAS A. NORMENT.
NIELL McNAIR.
ROBERT L. MONROE.

Oct. 6. 44-4w

Dwelling House at Auction.

WILL be sold at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, on Thursday Nov. 1st, that desirable DWELLING HOUSE, corner Cool Spring Street and Cool Spring Alley, lately occupied by M. J. Ramsey, Esq. Terms at sale. J. & T. WADDILL,
by C. E. LEETE, Auctioneer.
Oct. 8, 1855. 42-ts

NEW STOCK OF Books and Stationery.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, embracing a great variety of

SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL
AND
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Together with a large and varied stock of
Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call, as we offer the above stock on the best terms.
Oct. 8. E. J. HALE & SON.

150 Laborers wanted,
At $1 50 per day.

THE Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company wish to employ

150 *able-bodied* LABORERS,

To work at Cross Creek, near Fayetteville, for which they will pay $1 50 per day.

Also wanted, 12 CARPENTERS, for which the highest prices will be paid.

Those wishing employment will apply immediately, to J. D. WILLIAMS or D. G. McDUFFIE, at Fayetteville. ALEX'R MURCHISON, Pres't
C. F. & D. R. Nav. Co.
Oct. 4, 1855. 41-6t

57 Dozen Webster's Elementary Spelling Books, just received by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct'r 1. 41-

Harper's and Putnam's Magazines for October, received and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.

STOP THE THIEF!

STOLEN from my Lot in Richmond County, on Sunday night last, my HORSE. Said horse was an iron-gray or brownish color: he had marks of gear on him, and his fore-top cut off very short: he was shod on the fore feet, walked fast, is a good trotter, and would pace; there was a white mark on his back, on the right side, about six or eight inches square; also, a small wart on the right side, a little below the white mark.

The horse was taken by a man calling himself John Campbell, who says he was raised in Pitt county, and has been in this neighborhood about two years: he is a Cooper by trade, and says he has worked in Turpentine all his life time; he is a little round-shouldered, has a stout body for a small man, and will not weigh as much as I stated, 145 or 150 pounds: has a very mean look, is very fond of negro company, and his conversation has a good deal of the negro mixed with it.

I will pay $50 for the delivery of the Horse, or $50 for the thief.

M. N. CAMPBELL.
Montpelier, Richmond county, N. C.

I will also reward any person for any information that will lead to the recovery of either. M. N. C.
Sep. 10, 1855. 36-tf

The subscribers will purchase Spirits Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.
C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
April 9, 1855. 90tf

Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufacture.

WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.

☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.

HALL & BOLLINGER.
Dec. 7, 1853. 51-tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.
Jan'y 27. 70*tf

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON Monday, the 12th November next, I shall expose to sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, a Lot of Land, situated on Gillespie Street, joining the Mumford lot, known as the Arey lot, assigned to me for certain purposes. Terms at sale.

WARREN WINSLOW, Assignee.
Sept. 5, 1855. 33-1awts

333 1/3 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

LYING near the waters of Stewart's creek, joining Malcom McDonald and Miss Christian Campbell. The said Land is in an excellent state of cultivation, there is about four thousand turpentine boxes about four years old, there can be five thousand more opened, there is a good log house and all other out-houses, with a good well, the place is very healthy, is very covenient to church; and the neighbors are very kind, the distance from Fayetteville is eight miles. The land is well timbered with oak and lightwood, and lying on the Yadkin Road. Any person wishing to purchase please come and examine. JESSE ELLIS.

With the chance of about 900 Acres joining said premises. MALCOM McDONALD.
Sept. 28, 1855. 40*5t

GILMOR HOUSE,
MONUMENT SQUARE, BALTIMORE.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the GILMOR HOUSE is now open for the reception of guests.

J. MILDEBERGER SMITH,
Proprietor.
W. S. WARNER, (late of the St. Nicholas Hotel,)
Superintendant.
Oct. 1, 1855. 42-*6t

TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, will find a situation, with a liberal salary, on application to John C. Smith and Brother, 20 miles north of Fayetteville, or by letter addressed to Averasborough.
Oct. 3, 1855. 41*4t

FOR SALE.

85 ACRES of LAND, joining the Town line on the South side of Mallett's pond.
J. C. HOOPER.
Sept. 28, 1855. 40*1m

1535 ACRES OF LAND for Sale
IN ROBESON COUNTY,
2 miles from Randalsville P. O.

APPLY to the Subscriber, who lives on the premises. M. McBRYDE.
August 5. 34*tf

Real & Personal Estate at Public Sale.

ON Thursday the 25th October next, we shall expose to sale, at the residence of D. E. Grantham, known as the Draughon's Cross oRads, one lot of Land, Store House, Dwelling, and Still Yard; one Tract of Land, 136 Acres; 3 Negroes; one Turpentine Still and Fixtures; one Wagon and Four Mules; one Stud Horse, Bridle and Saddle; one Horse and Buggy; and many other articles too tedious to mention, assigned to us for certain purposes. Terms at sale.

KILBA LASSITER, }
L. H. LEE, } Assignees.
Sept 27, 1855. 42*3tpd

DESIRABLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, the Farm on which he now resides, consisting of Six Hundred Acres—One Hundred and Twenty-five Acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good new Dwelling and all the necessary out houses; the water is good and the location healthy. It is situated in the lower end of Richmond County, two miles from Laurinburgh, where there is a flourishing Male School, and will not be far from the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road.

Persons wishing further information will please call on me on the premises, or address me at Laurinburgh, Richmond County, N. C.

DUNCAN McINTYRE.
Oct. 13. 44*tf

RAIL ROAD MEETING
At Laurel Hill.

THERE will be a Meeting at Laurel Hill, Richmond County, on Thursday, the 25th inst., for the purpose of getting subscriptions to the W., C. & R. Rail Road. Gen. Dockery and other speakers are expected to be present.

D. C. McINTYRE, Agent.
Oct. 13. 43-2t

Clinton Female Institute,

CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.

For particulars, see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. Graves, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, July 16, 1855. 19*tf

266 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the above number of Acres of Land—the upper part of the Montague tract, about twelve miles above Fayetteville, and lately owned by Archibald McMillan. Any particulars respecting the Land can be had from Alex. McAlister, Kyle's Landing, or the subscriber. A bargain will be given in this Land if a call is made soon. NEILL McDUGALD.
Lisbon, N. C., Sept. 5. 34*tf

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, }
R. A. CHAMBERS, } TEACHERS.

THE fourth session of this Institution will commence Monday, the 24 of July 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders.

The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

Tuition, $8, $12 and $16 per session of 21 weeks.
Board, wood and washing, $6 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery co., N. C., June 18, 1855. 44*tf

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch. HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72*tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county
Oct. 23, 1854. 44*tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67y

W. A. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.
Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

MEN WANTED.

50 OR 100 MEN wanted on the Western Rail Road, to work on Sections 2 and 3, near Fayetteville. The location is healthy, and the highest wages will be paid. HIRAM PARDEE.
Sept. 24, 1855. 38-

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR FALL & WINTER TRADE,
1855.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving his usual assortment of the most approved styles of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS,
and Children's Shoes of various descriptions.
—ALSO,—
TRAVELLING and PACKING TRUNKS, and CARPET BAGS, all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Old customers and new ones are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

☞ First come, first served.
J. C. THOMSON, Old Stand,
Market Square.
Sept. 3, 1855. 33-tf

NEW GOODS.
STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE NOW RECEIVING THE LARGEST STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
HATS, BOOTS, SHOES AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Ever offered by them, which they will sell at a small advance on first cost, for Cash, or on the usual time to prompt paying customers.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
Aug. 27, 1855. 30-tf

FALL GOODS, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now Receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

Foriegn and Domestic, Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
BONNETS, HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS and SHOES,

With a general assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

To which they invite the attention of Merchants, the Ladies and all, and which they offer at LOW PRICES for CASH, or on Time to punctual customers at Wholesale or Retail.

B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.
Aug. 27, 1855. 30-tf

FALL OF 1855.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods,

DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Having determined to relinquish the HARDWARE TRADE, we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices for CASH.

Our friends who are behind hand in their payments, are earnestly requested to pay up.

HALL & SACKETT.
August 27, 1855. 30-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1855. 86-tf

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 30. 83-tf

KINGSBURY FOR SALE.

COL. King the present occupant, being desirous to close up his business, we offer those valuable premises for sale.

Kingsbury is situated at the terminus of the Fayetteville & Raleigh Plank Road, eleven miles from the former place, and within three miles of King's Landing on Cape Fear River. These premises offer more business conveniences and comforts for living, perhaps than any country seat in Cumberland. On them is a neat two-story family mansion, containing seven rooms—a fire place in each, with front and rear piazza and portico, frame kitchen, sleeping apartments for servants, smoke house and dairy, with a prime well of water; and all handsomely enclosed. Also, on the premises are nine other frame buildings, with brick chimneys to each, and rooms sufficient to accommodate from fifty to sixty negroes; a frame Barn 50 by 60 feet, with stalls for forty horses, and room to hold 50 tons of forage; Carriage house, Store and Ware house; Water Grist Mill, two Cooper and two Blacksmith's Shops, Wheel Right Shop, Turpentine Sheds, &c.; all within convenient distance of the best Springs of Sandhill Water. All the buildings are new and have been erected within the last four or five years. To these valuable improvements we will add 1,500 acres of Pine Lands, and we will take $3,500 for the whole, which is $1000 less than the cost of the improvements. We have also, on the premises, and now in operation, a Steam Saw and Grist Mill, and Turpentine Distillery, which can be bought cheap.

If the right sort of a purchaser presents himself, and wishes a partner in his operations, we will furnish one with sufficient capital to conduct a profitable business.

To a Planter who has $14,000 to invest in real estate and wants the best Plantation on Cape Fear River, with a healthy country seat with all conveniences for living at hand, these premises would be a very desirable attachment to the Ashe Plantation, containing seven hundred acres of the best Cape Fear bottoms, and now in market. These two Estates are connected by a good Ferry Landing and are only three miles apart; and will be sold together or separate. For further particulars apply to T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., or the subscribers. J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 7. 34-tf

Weekly Wilmington Journal, Washington N. C. Times, will publish 6 weeks, and send acc't to J. & T. Waddill.

R. M. ORRELL,
AUCTIONEER
AND
Commission Merchant.
April 9, 1855. 90-tf

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices.

LINES & HARRISS,
New Market, Randolph.

☞ The above kept for sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, March 30. 88-tf

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS-WARE, &c.

I AM now opening my FALL SUPPLIES, comprising a very **GENERAL ASSORTMENT** of every thing suitable for the Country and Town Trade.

My Stock has been carefully selected, in person, from the best manufacturers and in the best markets in the Country.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS may rely upon buying from me at prices which will save them all the *trouble and delay* of ordering from the North.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in Crockery, China and Glassware.
Aug. 22, 1855. 29-tf

FALL SUPPLY.

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.
JAMES F. FOULKES,
Hay Street, near the Fayetteville Hotel,

RESPECTFULLY asks the attention of his customers and friends to his LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES and CHEMICALS,

which he is now receiving, and is determined to sell at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. It will be his aim to sell Medicines that can be depended upon. Give him a call before making your purchases.
Sept. 12, 1855. 37-tf

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
WARRANTED.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order

FRENCH BURR *MILL STONES,*

warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale

COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILL STONES,
BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER.

From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.

WILLIAM HOGG & SON,
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts., opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
May 29, 1855. 5-ypd

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock of material at the Carriage establishment formerly occupied by Mr. A. H. Whitfied, intends carrying on the

Carriage-Making Business.

He solicits a share of the liberal patronage bestowed upon carriage shops generally. He has now on hand some very

HANDSOME VEHICLES

Which cannot be surpassed in the place for style of finish and durability, which he will sell as low as any work of the kind can be bought in the place.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING done in the best manner and on very reasonable terms.

Give him a call before buying elsewhere.

J. D. CALLAIS.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 3. 72-tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
June 1854. 7-tf

GENTLEMEN'S, BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S
General Furnishing Emporium.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening his LARGE STOCK, of

Ready-Made Clothing
and FURNISHING GOODS for

Gentlemen, Boys and Children, which he has selected and purchased from the largest stocks in the northern Cities within the last month at the very lowest Cash prices, and which he intends to sell at prices that will astonish you, and cause you to forget that times were ever so tight that any person could not buy at least one suit for himself or children.

When you wish any thing in my line give me a call, and let me convince you that the above is true, and that the "half hath not been told thee."

$40,000 will be taken in exchange for goods of the following description, viz:

Gents Over, Dress and Frock Coats; Doe Skin Cassimere, Tweed and Kersey Pants; Vests of all descriptions; Malakoff, Redan, Crimea, Russia, Moleskin, and Rough & Ready Hats; Sevastopol and Cronstadt Caps; Boots and Shoes of all descriptions; Silk, Merino, Linen, and Cotton Shirts, of all kinds and descriptions.

—ALSO—

A small lot of the above of the Shanghai and Bobbin-around order. J. McPHERSON,
Fayetteville Hotel Building, Hay Street.
Sept. 24, 1855. 38-tf

FIFTY TONS GUANO.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall Stock of **GROCERIES,** embracing a large and general assortment in their line, which they offer to wholesale buyers at the lowest market rates for Cash, Country Produce, or on the usual credit to prompt paying customers.

ALSO,

Fifty Tons Best Peruvian Guano,
for Cash, at 3 cents per pound.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Aug. 27, 1855. 30-tf

To Merchants and Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.

I HAVE on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail.

C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 12, 1855. 82tf

J. S. BANKS,
Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchant
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 10, 1854. 4tf

T. C. WORTH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.
June 25, 1855. 12tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Brothers' Steam Boat Company is removed to the Huske Building, on Green street, next door to P. Taylor's.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't.
Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

To Turpentine Distillers.

I HAVE on hand, and will continue to keep, SPIRIT BARRELS, made at Mr. A. McAllister's Shop. Those in need will please call.

J. S. BANKS.
June 14, 1855. 9-tf

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.
Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T. WADDILL.
June 26, 1855. 8tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

A. J. O'HANLON

HAS just received and offers for sale—
85 Bags RIO COFFEE,
10 Hhds. SUGAR,
25 Bbls. do.
50 Kegs NAILS,
Pails, Brooms, Shot, Lead, Soap, Candles, Snuff, Candy, &c., &c.
—ALSO—
100,000 CIGARS, of various brands, a part of which are prime and cheap.
—ALSO—
NUTS of all kinds.
Sept. 20, 1855. 37-2m

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.
April 10. 91-tf

REMOVAL.

W. H. CARVER would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand on Green street to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. P. Montague, on Hay street, near the Market Square.

He has on hand a well selected Stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes and Boots, Negro Blankets, Kerseys; also Blacksmith's Tools, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Sausage Cutters,

And a great variety of other articles well suited to the Retail and Barter Trade—much the largest stock he has ever offered in this market—which he will sell on reasonable terms, or exchange for Produce of almost any kind. A call from old friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

W. H. CARVER, Hay st.
Dec. 18, 1854. 58tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.
Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

New Wagon Establishment
By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store; and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, *HORSE-SHOEING* will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.
Fayetteville, May 25, 1855. 4-Y

STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Salem.

THE Proprietors take pleasure in informing the public, that they have commenced running their tri-weekly line of Stages, on the Plank Road, from Salem to Fayetteville. They have procured good Stock, new Coaches, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to render passengers comfortable.

A system of through-tickets with the contractors on the Wytheville and Reidsville Roads, for the convenience of passengers bound to Wytheville, Va., or the Piedmont Springs, in Stokes County, has also been adopted. WHITE & STAFFORD.
June 29, 1855. 24tf

Florida Land Agency.

THE undersigned has established an AGENCY in the town of Alligator, Columbia County, Florida, for the PURCHASE, SALE or LOCATION of LAND WARRANTS, the PURCHASE and SALE of LANDS generally, improved or unimproved.

The fact now being established that a Rail Road is to be constructed immediately, connecting the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, running through the entire length of this County, east and west; and in view of the great fertility of our soil, the unusually fine growth of pine timber on the land, the healthfulness of the climate, and the reasonable terms on which lands can now be obtained, there is perhaps no section of the Union which offers equal inducements to the emigrant from the other States.

Having had some experience in farming on the different kinds of land, and acquired a general knowledge of them throughout the County; and having acquired unusual facilities for pointing out such as are for sale, either of public or private lands, he feels very confident of making it the interest of all persons wishing information, or who may have determined to settle in Florida to call on him. WILL. O. JEFFREYS

References:

Hon. E. C. Cabell, }
Hon. A. E. Maxwell, } Tallahassee, Fla.
Hon. David S. Walker, State Reg. }
Dr. S. C. Bruce, }
H. C. McLean, Esq., } Carthage, N. C.
Dr. Mallett, }
Rev. Geo. McNeill, } Fayetteville, N. C.
Messrs. W. M. Lawton & Co., Charleston, S. C.
June 27, 1855. 13-Y

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.

Wilmington, N. C., February 1.

Mr. W. H. Lippitt,—Dear Sir:—Without any suggestion or solicitation whatever on your part I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your Specific for the cure of Dysentery and kindred complaints. Having been for three years afflicted with a disease of this character, and employing the services of three of the best physicians in this place, with but slight advantage, I was induced to try your medicine, and after following the prescriptions and taking several bottles, am now perfectly restored. I believe your Specific to be a most excellent and valuable medicine, and feel no hesitation in recommending it to the public. So far from being a nostrum as too many of the popular medicines of the day are, I believe it to be superior for the cure of the disease indicated above, to any other known medicine.

I am truly yours, &c. M. BLAN
Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by
W. H. LIPPITT, Chemist and Druggist,
Wilmington, N. C.

Sold by S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist, Fayetteville, and by Druggists generally.
June 27. 13-6m

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 6th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 10th day of July next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past session, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months. (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had at $8, per month.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., } 13tf
June 23, 1855. }

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

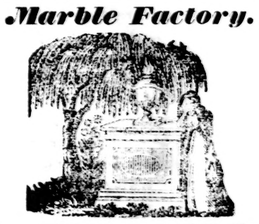
THE Subscribers have erected a *STEAM SAW MILL,* 5 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road, and will be prepared to furnish

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

at the shortest notice, deliverable either in town or at the Mill. Terms as reasonable as can be afforded.

Mr. Jas. F. Marsh, of the firm of Troy & Marsh, in Fayetteville, is authorised to make contracts for our Lumber. JEFFERSON KIVETT.
DAVID KIVETT.
Cumberland Co., April 28, 1855. 94-6m

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE.
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1855. 64ypd

COUNCIL, RAY & CO.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE,

ARE now receiving their FALL STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

In which may be found FOR THE LADIES:

Plain col'd, Plaid, White and Black DeLAINES; CASHMERES and MERINOS; Plain and Fig'd Fancy and Black SILKS; Cloth MANTLES and CLOAKS; Cloak CLOTH; SKIRTS and SKIRTING; Merino VESTS; BONNETS; EMBROIDERIES, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

Hats; Boots and Shoes; Vestings; Cassimeres; White, Black and Fancy Stocks and Cravats; Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

—ALSO,—

Linseys, Kerseys and Plains, Blankets, Brogans, Table Cloths and Covers, Allendale Sheetings, Children's Kid Gloves, Wool Sacks and Comforts, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, English and Italian Crapes, Dimity, Embroidery Silks and Braids.

A good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS; GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.
Sept. 20. 37-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.
March 28, 1853. 81-tf

Sash, Blinds, &c.

THE Subscriber having become Agent for the sale of WINDOW SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes, will sell cheaper than has ever been sold in Fayetteville. Give me a call at my shop on Old Street.

He is prepared to execute all work in the Carpentering line, as he has several good workmen.

CHA'S F. ASKEW.
Jan'y 9, 1855. 56-y

To the Masonic Fraternity.

ANY one having copies of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the years 1812, '13, '16, '17, '23, '24, '26, '38, '43, and '46, will confer a favor on the Craft by sending them to James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville,—who, as Chairman of the Committee on Masonic History in the State, is endeavoring to collect materials. Any Numbers previous to 1811 will be gladly received. Persons friendly to the object will please notice this.